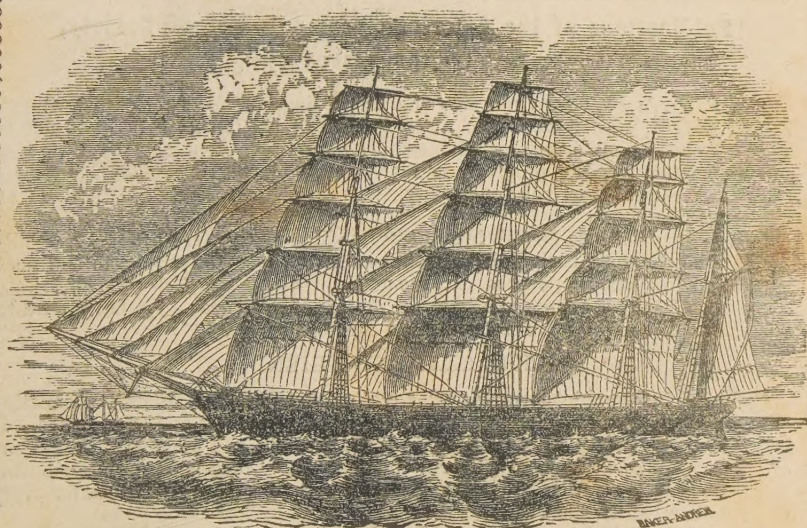


THE
SAILOR'S MAGAZINE,
AND
SEAMEN'S FRIEND.



The Clipper Ship "GREAT REPUBLIC."

Vol. 32.

JULY, 1860.

No. 11.

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Publications of the American Seamen's Friend Society, THE SAILOR'S MAGAZINE.

THE SAILOR'S MAGAZINE contains the proceedings of the American Seamen's Friend Society, with notices so far as received, of the labors of other Societies, and of individuals in behalf of Seamen. It aims to present a general view of the history, nature, the progress, and the wants of the SEAMEN'S CAUSE, commending it earnestly to the sympathies, the prayers and the benefactions of all Christian people.

It is designed also to furnish interesting reading matter for Seamen, especially such as will tend to their spiritual edification. Important notices to mariners, memoranda of disasters, deaths, &c., are given.

Price.—\$1 00 per annum in advance. Postage, in advance:—Within the State, three cents a year; elsewhere in the United States, six cents.

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND,

Contains in pamphlet form, the same matter as the *Sailor's Magazine*, omitting only some miscellaneous and other articles of least interest and importance. It is designed for *gratuitous* distribution to Life Directors and Members, to Pastors of Churches, Sabbath School Superintendents, &c. Congregations contributing to the Society, are entitled to order, if they choose, one copy gratuitous for every three dollars contributed.

It is also furnished to subscribers for 25 cents per single copy, per annum, or eight copies for \$1 00, and at the latter rate for any greater number, payable always in advance.

Postage, same as the Magazine.

THE LIFE-BOAT.

This is a little sheet published monthly by the Society, designed chiefly for children and Sabbath Schools. It contains brief anecdotes, incidents, and other facts pertaining to this cause, illustrated with cuts, &c.

The Life-Boat is intended, not so much for sale, as to be given away to those who will do something to aid the cause of the Sailor. Every child, or other person who will become a collector, and forward through the Superintendent or Pastor, a collection for the Society, shall receive a copy of it *gratuitously* for one year.

Postage.—When fifty copies or more are ordered to one address, the postage will be prepaid by the Society. If less than 50 are ordered, they can be sent only every other month, or the postage must be paid by those receiving them.

THE SAILOR'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. 32.

JULY, 1860.

No. 11.

Annual Report Continued.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Rev. W. M. B. YATES, *Chaplain.*

Brother Yates has long been the soul and body of all efforts in Charleston for seamen. I herewith send you his interesting report. Marine schools should be instituted in every port. They would save many a noble boy from destruction, and the cities from much expense:

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

The seamen's cause begins now to awaken a general interest in the various branches of the Church—and from the many revivals in many of our seaports we begin to realize that important declaration of the prophet, "The abundance of the sea shall be converted unto Thee"—and may we not begin to hope, that through the instrumentality of the converted sailor, ere long the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto the Lord.

I had the gratification not long since to meet a captain who acknowledged that he owed his present position to the Bethel—for, said he, the impressions I received there have made me what I am. Another remarked to me this winter that he had longed to re-visit Charleston, for it was in this Bethel he had been arrested, and he rejoiced to be able to say that both his temporal and spiritual blessings he ascribed to the advice he had received in the Mariner's Church in Charleston.

THE CHURCH.

The Bethel has been regularly opened for divine service during the past year. The attendance has been uniformly good, and at times crowded.

During the past winter ten seamen have given good evidence of conversion, and a very large number have left under deep conviction, several of whom your Chaplain has been permitted to learn have found peace while on their voyage to distant ports. The Sabbath evening services, conducted by the clergymen of the different denominations, have been attended with very happy results. One sailor, who had not been in a place of worship for ten or twelve years, attended one of these services, and was so deeply convicted, that he followed me to my study, and continued to visit me until he found peace, and resolved to return to his home from which he had been absent many years.

SAILOR'S HOME—CAPT. JAMES GAGE, *Superintendent.*

Last June, Mrs. Mary White, the former keeper, and who had filled that situation for seven years, resigned, whereupon Capt. James Gage was duly elected keeper.

Under his management, we can record the affairs of the "Home" steadily improving; during the past twelve months, four hundred and eighty seamen have boarded at the "Home," some of whom, from time to time, deposited considerable sums of money there for safe keeping. One cheering feature in the present conducting of the "Home," is the consummation of what has long been desired—shipping sailors or crews without "bonus" money being paid.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF MARINE SCHOOL.

The Trustees of the "Marine School" would, in making this, their first report, acknowledge their gratitude "to the Giver of every good and perfect gift," for that superintending Providence which has watched over their ship.

They rejoice in the success of the enterprise, the improvement of the pupils in the several branches of education, their progress in seamanship and navigation—all calculated to encourage the Port Society, in this new feature of their efforts to raise up a native marine, which, not far hence, will be a credit and a blessing to the State.

On the 23d of May, 1859 the brig *Lodebar*, as a Marine School, was towed from the wharf, and anchored in Cooper River—her crew consisted of Commander M. L. Almar, Mr. Wallis, teacher, a boatswain, one seaman, cook and sixteen boys (pupils).

The captain and teacher retain their situations; the boatswain and seaman have been dispensed with, and a first officer, or mate, appointed in their stead, whose duty it is to assist the captain in teaching the boys seamanship, navigation, &c.

Of the sixteen boys (the original number of pupils) eleven of them are at their duties, promising to reflect credit upon the institution; one has been honorably discharged, and four have deserted.

The Board has been summoned whenever circumstances required their action, and now meet on the afternoon of the first Wednesday in every month, in the Fireman's Insurance Building, which has been kindly tendered by the officers of that Company.

Applications for admittance to the pupillage of the School-Ship have been presented at every meeting, and acted upon as early as possible.

Whole number of applications	92
Number rejected	29
To be acted on	2
Accepted	58
Withdrawn	3-92
Of the number accepted, say	58
Deserted	9
Discharged	8
Never reported ready	6
Now on board	35-58

FINANCES.

To public and private generosity we are indebted for the following sums received :

Amounts from individuals	\$6,250 68
From the City of Charleston	1,200 00
From the State of South Carolina	5,000 00
From Scholarships	420 00
From Juries	120 71
From Savings Bank Dividend	18 60

From three City Insurance Comp--	950 00
From Dr Irving's Lectures	613 00

Total

\$14,578 99

SUMS EXPENDED.

Cost of brig Lodebar	\$2,500 00
Overhauling and fitting out	1,677 66
Cost of ballast	75 00
Marine Insurance, one year	275 00
Provisions	1,679 69
Blankets, Clothing, Caps, Shoes, &c	880 03
School Books and Stationery	180 85
Labor and fitting out brig	289 38
Printing and Advertising	70 35
Salaries and Wages	1,667 28

Balance Cash on hand

\$9,245 24

\$14,578 99

SAVANNAH, GEO.

I visited Savannah last July; called on several friends of the cause. They all expressed a desire that a good active chaplain should be sent. I also saw the chaplain, Mr. Hutchins, and the old gentleman assured me that he would resign about the 1st of October. On last November I found a good man for the place. He was commissioned and sent to Savannah, but by some misunderstanding he did not remain.

I wrote to Mr. Fell, the President of the Port Society, also to Captain Parker, Superintendent of the Home, but have as yet no reply.

APALACHICOLA, BAGDAD, MILTON AND PENSACOLA, FLA.

I regret not to have been able to visit these ports, and especially the latter, as it is increasing rapidly in importance.

MOBILE, ALA.

Mobile will probably export more than forty millions in value this year; and her imports rapidly increase as her railroads extend. More than 20,000 seamen and boatmen are employed in this port.

THE BETHEL CHURCH.

The Ladies Bethel Society failed in obtaining a Chaplain in the early part of the season, and were therefore compelled to employ for a few months Rev. J. McIlvaine, an old man not in the active ministry, and who came South on account of his health. I could obtain no report of him, but there is a good work going on there among seamen. I preached to a goodly number of seamen there, a few weeks since. A few pious sailors spoke after I closed my discourse. I saw that there was a deep feeling, and I requested all who were determined to serve the Lord to stand up, when thirty or forty rose to their feet.

The citizens of Mobile are awake to the importance of erecting a new Bethel Church. I made collections there for that object, and petitioned the Board of Underwriters, and they kindly granted a donation of five hundred dollars from the insurance companies to aid in that good work. It is expected that the building will be completed by next fall. It is to be built on the same lot with the Sailor's Home.

SAILOR'S HOME—CAPTAIN PARSONS.—The Home is still well kept by CAPTAIN H. PARSONS, Superintendent, and his estimable wife. It is too small for the port. There is plenty of ground room to build a much larger one if we had the funds to put up the building. I herewith send you Mr. Parsons' report:

MOBILE, APRIL 2, 1860

REV. A. MCGLASHAN—Dear Sir—According to your request I send you the number of boarders received into the Sailor's Home for the year ending March 31st, 1860:

Number of boarders 1231. With 75 boarders the house is crowded. I believe if it was large enough to accommodate 250 men it would be full during the winter season, or for a period of three or four months in the year. The amount that has been deposited in my hands since the first day of September 1859 to the 31st of March 1860, has reached the sum of \$6,395 85, deposited by some seventy-seven depositors. Of which sum, \$4,674 10 have been drawn, the greater part of which has been remitted home to their friends. Leaving a balance in my hands to date \$1,724 75.

Very respectfully,

HENRY PARSONS.

BETHEL AND HOSPITAL SHIP, MOBILE BAY—REV. WM. SPILLMAN, M. D., *Chaplain*.—This Mobile enterprise has been sustained although it has changed hands. The Rev. Dr. Law continued his efficient labors as Chaplain and Physician until about the first of June, when the health of his wife would no longer admit of her residing on the ship. The Doctor continued in the service of the society until fall, when his wife's health compelled him to resign.

In August last, during a heavy gale in the Bay, the ship sprung a leak, and the leak could not be found. She was brought up to the city and put in the dry dock. This cost us heavily. The stern had been strained, and hence the leak. She was thoroughly repaired, and then transferred to the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to be under the control of that body so long as Conference carries forward the mission vigorously, and if returned, to be returned as good as she was when they took her. Rev. William Spillman, M. D., is now Chaplain and Physician. He is doing well, as his report shows:

BETHEL SHIP, MOBILE BAY, April 3d, 1860.

REV. A. MCGLASHAN—Dear Sir—From various causes beyond my control, it was late in the season before the Bethel Ship was towed down from Mobile to the bay. She was anchored in the midst of the fleet on the 3d of February last.

Since my arrival here, I have had difficulties to contend with, which, to some extent, has retarded the spiritual interest of the mission. A few days after my arrival, and before I had time to visit one-half of the ships then in the bay, I was called on to attend some cases of small-pox on a Boston ship. Soon after another ship anchored in the bay with the same disease aboard, and from some mistake or other it was published in the daily papers of Mobile that the small-pox was aboard of the Bethel ship.

Just as I was getting clear of the small-pox cases, I was taken down with a severe bilious attack, which confined me to the cabin the most of the time for ten days; but thanks to the great Physician, who is able to heal both soul and body, I am again restored to health, and am now physically able to perform the duties of the mission.

Since I reached the bay, two months ago to day, I have preached on the Bethel and other ships, and at Navy Cove, (which I have taken in as a part of this mission) sixteen times, besides commenting on some twenty or thirty chapters of the Old and New Testament. The highest number I have preached to at any one time was about sixty. The congregations have always been very attentive, respectful, and well behaved; and very often the deep emotions of the inner man were made manifest by falling tears, and long drawn, heart-heaving sighs. I have been much encouraged and assisted in the chapel by pious seamen, some of whom spoke freely and feelingly at our meetings.

As to the good that has or may be effected by this mission, we can never know, until Christ comes to call his ransomed home; and "the small and great" shall stand before that great white throne to be judged according to their works in this world.

One thing I will remark, that in all my intercourse with the captains, mates and sailors, in the bay, I have met with the greatest possible kindness. Nor has the slightest discourtesy been shown towards me.

With the sailors I have found a general demand for Bibles and tracts. I have distributed all the Bibles I have been able to procure for that purpose, and also fifteen or twenty thousand pages of tracts.

It was my intention when I took charge of this mission, to establish a reading room on the Bethel Ship for the benefit of seamen in the bay, and for this purpose I have been liberally supplied with religious papers, from most of the orthodox denominations. A reading room however, cannot succeed well here, only so far as it would be beneficial to patients in the hospital. Still, I have made a good use of those religious papers by loaning them to seamen in the bay, and would therefore be glad if furnished more abundantly with such papers.

When I reached the bay there were fifty-six ships at anchor; prior to that time there had been seventy-five: at the present there are only twenty-four. I hope to be able next season to give a full statistical account of the shipping of this port, or of the vessels that may anchor in the outer fleet. It is my expectation at the present time remain here until sometime in the month of June, and then to resume the duties of the mission on the first of November.

As to the hospital, the season was too far advanced when I reached her, to accomplish much.

During the two months past there has been forty-two patients admitted and prescribed for in the hospital, and it will probably be gratifying to you to learn that out of that number none have died. The hospital practice, and medical services rendered on other ships in the bay, aside from services rendered to the small-pox cases, amounts to \$240; of this sum \$165 has been collected.

In conclusion I will add, that from all I have seen and heard, it is my honest opinion that this mission should be sustained, and liberally sustained by the planters and merchants of Alabama and

Mississippi, who are as much benefitted by seamen who visit this bay, where they are compelled to lie at anchor sometimes for months, thirty miles from the city of Mobile, and where they would be deprived of religious privileges or medical assistance, if those who are so deeply indebted to sailors for their prosperity should fail to comply with the scripture injunction, "Owe no man anything."

Many of the ship captains seeing the importance of this mission to the outer fleet, have, of their own accord, subscribed liberally for the purpose of sustaining this mission.

Yours fraternally,

WM. SPILLMAN.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

REV. L. C. CHENEY, *Chaplain.*

ISAAC J. FOREAKERS, *Sailor Missionary.*

This great commercial city, with her millions of exports and imports and her fifty thousand sailors and boatmen, requires a much stronger force than we can bring to bear upon it; yet, blessed be the Lord, the happy results from the efforts already made are apparent.

I continued the labors of two chaplains and one missionary, until in June 1859. I also called the ladies together who were friendly to the cause, and organized them into a society auxilliary to ours. These ladies have done nobly, as their subjoined report will show. I also organized a Ladies Bethel Society at Houma, La. I also got some gentlemen pledged to apply for a charter to hold Bethel property. On my return here again during the winter, I found all in *statu quo*.

It took a good deal of labor before the wheels would move. A place was rented for Rev. Mr. Cheney to preach in, and a young man by the name of Isaac J. Foreakers was employed as missionary. God graciously smiled on the labors of these two brethren, and a good work is going on among seamen.

In consequence of the debt on the SAILOR'S HOME, and the efforts to be made to cancel it, I found it difficult to raise money for the Bethel. We have, however, paid for the two lots opposite the SAILOR'S HOME, for a site for a seamen's church, and have got in money and subscriptions for the church \$4,525 45. A charter has been obtained for a Board of gentlemen to hold the property. I hope the work will go on. A friend of the cause remarked to me that there had not been such a profound interest felt for seamen for the last thirty years in New Orleans as there is at present. Sailors coming into New Orleans, bring cheering reports of a work of grace, both on our merchant ships and ships of war.

This cause has now become a fixed one in New Orleans, where it has been so long neglected.

REPORT OF LADIES BETHEL SOCIETY:

To REV. A. MCGLASHAN, Secretary AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

DEAR SIR: The Ladies Bethel Society of New Orleans, have had in their employ during the past winter, the Rev. L. C. Cheney as their Chaplain, and have been enabled to pay him regularly. The salary promised him—\$125 per month. We are much pleased with Mr. Cheney as Chaplain, and trust that his labors will result in good. He reports many cases of interest. The steadfast continuance in well-doing, of those converted in times past, and the deep interest manifested by others, in the subject of religion, which leads us to hope that they too may soon be added to the followers of Christ.

Mr. C. finds himself much embarrassed for the want of a Bethel, and we trust that another year will find us in possession of one. In compliance with your request, I subjoin the names of the ladies of the Board.

Very respectfully yours,

L. B. BARTLETT.

President, Mrs. Anderson; Vice President, Mrs. Heald; Treasurer, Mrs. Keep; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Bartlett. Managers—Mrs. Zollers, Mrs. Turpin, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. White, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Whann.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26th, 1859.

To the Southern Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society.

DEAR BROTHER MCGLASHAN:—I am happy to report that during the last month God has favored us with unmistakable evidences of His continued goodness and mercy, and of His approval of our work. Our congregations continued to increase, while the numbers in port were undiminished, and every week I believe more or less have been "turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." The interest continues unabated, and our prospects unclouded. As a matter of course, we have had opposing influences to meet, difficulties to surmount, and every inch of ground to contest with the enemy. But confiding in our Leader, our

courage has not faltered. With the Lord and His host on our side, few and feeble as were our numbers, and disadvantageous as were our circumstances, apprehensions as to the result could not annoy us. "If God be for us, who can be against us?" The clear tokens of Divine favor in turning some *two score sailors* from sin to righteousness through our unworthy efforts, almost without means and without appliances, is a loud call upon the Church to provide greater facilities, to furnish more suitable accommodations, to feel, to do, and to pray more for that class of men whose occupation best fits them for spreading the gospel around the world. In the name of humanity and religion let us have a Bethel, a Lecture Room, a Parsonage, a Reading Room and a Library, and such as shall be worthy of the great city of the South—commensurate with the wants of the multitude of seamen and boatmen who visit our port—corresponding with the wealth, honor and interest of the Church, and the great and glorious cause her members have espoused. It is to be hoped that all classes of the citizens of the South, and especially of the prosperous State of Louisiana, will not permit their claims to go unmet in this great center of commercial operations.

Again under date of February 20 Mr. C. reports to the Ladies' Society:

"God is visiting us in mercy, and some interesting cases of awakening and conversion have greatly cheered our hearts. On several occasions from seven to thirty at a time have risen to ask an interest in our prayers, and manifest their determinations to be on the Lord's side. Though most of these left port without giving evidence that they had found the Saviour, we trust many of them will hold out according to their resolutions, become faithful servants of Christ, and successful instrumentalities in leading their unconverted brethren to the knowledge of Salvation. We have met with a number who were converted during our former labors here, who still hold on their way. One of these, an old sailor by the name of White, took great pains to come and see us, and assure us that he was still bound for the port of Heaven.

Mr. J. W. Jewell, (whose case, with that of Mr. W., was published in the Sailor's Magazine,) has returned to this city, and is zealously engaged in the service of the Lord. At a meeting appointed specially for the benefit of awakened seamen, four arose and expressed their determinations to serve God, and desired to be remembered in our prayers. Soon after one of them informed us he had found peace. At another meeting of the kind we found a sailor who was almost in despair, and told us he thought the Lord had forsaken him. He had been seeking some time, but could find no peace. We encouraged him with the precious promises of God's word—with the assurance that he was not far from the Kingdom of Grace, and that "the darkest time is just before day." It is to be hoped that ere this, he is rejoicing in a sin-pardoning God."

The ladies composing the Bethel Society of this city have come up to our help nobly; and to their opportune and generous aid we are very much indebted, under God, for our success.

A copy of our reports to them you will herewith receive. Bro. Isaac J. Foreakers, whom you have employed to assist in our labors, has proved very efficient, and made himself almost indispensable in our present circumstances. He acts as our sexton and chorister, visits the levee and shipping, talks, sings and prays with the sailors, distributes handbills, tracts and other reading matter, and seems "ready to every good word and work."

Our esteemed Bro. H. R. Latimer, who has so long been a true friend of seamen, is worthy of especial notice. He has been assiduous in his labors, and hearty in his co-operation, with us, providing and distributing tracts, attending and assisting in our meetings, and persuading others to do the same. He and our excellent Bro. C. D. Buck, have been our judicious advisers and sharers in all our responsibilities and labors. Your chaplain has been fortunate in finding men like them at hand, ready to lend their assistance in this important enterprise, without fee or reward.

The field is now ripe for the harvest; but the instruments for gathering it, and the garner are almost entirely wanting. From the present state of things, however, we are encouraged to hope that, in a very few months, these wants will be supplied, and the seamen's cause in this great commercial city will be in the full tide of an abiding prosperity.

With sentiments of high regard I remain, as ever, your brother in Christ,

L. C. CHENEY.

SAILOR MISSIONARY'S REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6, 1860.

REV. A. MCGLASHAN—Sir—I herein give you an account of my labors for the past three months, ending April 16. I have witnessed many interesting scenes in our Bethel. Some have stood up there and said they had already found Jesus precious to their soul, others have said that by my visits to the ship they have been brought there. Many have gone away to sea, anxious about their soul's salvation, and inquiring the way to Jesus. Some have gone away, we hope, with their hearts filled with the love of God. I have had religious conversation with many seamen during the past month, and I have reason to believe that some of them will take heed to the things they have heard. I think there has been about one hundred more or less anxious inquiries after the way of salvation. Among these some have been hopefully converted, but how many we cannot tell.

My Sundays have been spent in visiting the shipping every morning for the purpose of distributing tracts and inviting seamen to church. At three o'clock I open, the Bethel and we hold our meetings also at seven P. M.

Through the week I am employed in conversing with seamen, visiting the ships, and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, distributing handbills, and in the evenings inviting seamen to our Bethel. We had a meeting last night (Tuesday) which was very well attended. I have discharged my duty to the best of my ability, and am determined henceforth, with the grace of God, to employ every talent which he has given me to the advancement of his kingdom here below.

Respectfully yours,

ISAAC J. FOREAKERS

EPISCOPAL BETHEL, Rev. A. D. McCoy, Rector.

This Bethel, in the lower part of the city, is still prospering, as the following report from the devoted and efficient chaplain shows:

NEW ORLEANS, April 11, 1860.

TO THE REV. ALEXANDER MCGLASHAN, *Southern Secretary of A. S. F. Society.*

REV. AND DEAR SIR—Concerning the good work among seamen in my congregation during the past year, of which you inquire, I am happy in saying that while we have not had the exciting and interesting incidents of the preceding year among us, we have enjoyed the pleasure of seeing a larger number of seamen in our church than ever before, and of the number not a few have indicated most serious interest in their soul's salvation, and several have turned from the error of their ways to serve the living and true God, and have been received to the holy communion.

The mission to seamen, out of which grew the church of which I am rector, was commenced the 19th of April 1846. Since then there have been four pastors in succession in charge, two of them continuing but for a short time comparatively. But the three who preceded me labored hard to turn the sons of the ocean from sin to God, and the records show a large measure of success in their work. The expenses of the mission were promptly met from year to year by the Prot. Episcopal Mission Society for seamen in this city. Many of the members of that society have worked long and well in the cause.

Just previous to my taking charge of the congregation, the organization into a parish was completed, and since then it has been on the usual footing of other parishes of our church. But there has been no diversion of the design to make it a church for seamen, and I trust no such change will ever be made. Indeed, for the past two years, as I am informed, a larger number of this interesting class of our fellow-men have stately worshipped within our walls than during any previous period.

On the first of January last, the reading room for seamen, boatmen, and long-shore men, which was fitted up in the basement of my residence a year before, was finished and opened. It is in charge of a librarian, and facilities are there afforded for reading and corresponding with their friends, to all of this class of men who choose to resort to the room free of charge. Since the opening we have had on an average about twenty a day visiting this peaceful, quiet place.

But to work effectually for the spiritual benefit of seamen, we must have a Seamen's Home in this part of the city; and I do hope the time is not far distant, when God will raise up men to be honored by commencing and completing this very necessary work.

Wishing you health and prosperity in all that you have to do, I remain Rev. and dear Sir, your brother in Christ,

AMOS D. MCCOY,
Rector of St. Paul's Church, New Orleans.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Galveston is rapidly increasing in commercial importance, but as the city and its commerce increase, so does the number of land sharks increase to prey upon the homeless sailor, for Galveston has no Sailor's Home or seamen's church. The interest awakened in favor of the seamen's cause, during a previous visit, had cooled down. I presented the cause publicly several times, and organized a Ladies' Bethel Society auxiliary to ours. A lady of piety and influence proposed to give \$250 towards a Sailor's Home. The citizens of Galveston came up nobly. We collected in cash and subscription (as good as cash) nearly six thousand dollars. They are now negotiating for a lot on the corner of Market and Eighteenth streets for a site for a Sailor's Home. May the Lord prosper them in that good work.

The Lord is blessing the means used. Nearly twenty thousand dollars have been raised during the year in the South, for the benefit of seamen. I now leave the work in the hands of my successor, Rev. E. B. Cleghorn, whom you will find to be an efficient man in this good cause. My post-office address in future will be North Pelham, Canada, West.

Praying and hoping that the Lord will continue to pour out his spirit upon the sons of the sea, and still more abundantly, I remain yours, in the love of Jesus Christ,

ALEXANDER MCGLASHAN.

ABSTRACT OF THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY—REV. GEO. HUGHES, *Secretary.*

The works in this field, embracing the States of Pennsylvania, part of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, has furnished facts of new and lively interest, stimulating to increased exertion. The corresponding secretary has traveled quite extensively in the above States, presenting the cause in churches of different denominations. The number of churches in Philadelphia visited, also has been greater than in former years, and we indulge the hope that the time will come when all the churches in this great city will give the seaman's cause appropriate consideration. Mr. Hughes has found it necessary to resign the secretaryship. A successor has been appointed, the Rev. J. W. KRAMER, who, it is to be hoped, will successfully plead the cause of the sailor.

THE SAILOR'S HOME, THOS. MCGUIRE, ESQ., *Superintendent.*

This institution has continued during the year to flourish under its efficient superintendent. About the usual number of men have made it their home, and many facts have transpired showing its beneficial influence. Its religious meetings have been conducted each week by members of the House Committee, and have often proved seasons of great profit. The Ladies' Society has continued to cherish an interest in the prosperity of the Home.

The following facts, taken from the monthly reports of the superintendent to the Board, may be taken as illustrations of its usefulness.

Says the Superintendent:

"The amount of money deposited in my hands by sailors within a year, \$23,000. Some of this was deposited in bank, and other portions remitted to dependent friends at home, thus saving it from the 'sharks.'

"One month the Home had 145 boarders, 70 of them from the U. S. ship St. Lawrence. When she arrived at the Navy Yard, the 'land sharks' were there in strong force to make her noble crew their prey. Mr. McGuire was there also, and the 70 deposited in his hands, for safe keeping, \$11,000, as they were paid off. Great credit is due to the Commander of the Navy Yard, who gave instructions that the gates should be shut and guarded, and the 'sharks' kept outside while the men were paid off. Would that all our naval commanders were thus prompt and thoughtful of the interests of their men.

"An old Dutch sailor about 70 years of age was one of our boarders. One morning when he arose from his knees at family worship, in tears, said, 'I thank God I am where I can hear the sound of prayer again.'

"One evening another sailor, evidently much moved, came to the Superintendent, at the close of the meeting, saying, 'The Lord must have led me to this house, as here I am brought to feel that I am a great sinner.' He went away afterwards evidently much effected, and we trust has become a better man.'

"The Superintendent met an old boarder at a religious meeting. He arose and asked an interest in the prayers of Christians. The man stated 'that he received his first impressions at the Sailor's Home, one morning at family worship, but went away to sea and getting among ungodly shipmates the impression wore away: but now, said he, 'I trust, I have a hope which will not wear away.'"

THE BETHEL.

The Bethels in Philadelphia have been enjoying a large degree of prosperity.

EASTBURN BETHEL—REV. J. B. RIPLEY, *Pastor.*

This church has suffered serious loss in the failure of the health of its devoted pastor. We sympathize deeply with them in this affliction. He has spent several months South to recruit his health, and we trust will soon be restored.

METHODIST BETHEL—REV. VALENTINE GRAY, *Chaplain.*

This Bethel has been favored with much revival influence, and many have been added to the church. It has now a new pastor in the person of Rev. D. L. Patterson, who is said to be an efficient minister.

EPISCOPAL BETHEL—REV. MR. CHRISTMAN, *Pastor.*

Mr. C. has been recently appointed to this station, and we understand is prosecuting his work earnestly.

BAPTIST BETHEL—REV. MR. PERRY, *Chaplain.*

This recently established Bethel is prospering. The meetings held on the receiving ship by the pastor and members of his church have been very successful. A number have been baptized.

FOREIGN CHAPLAINCIES.

The Pennsylvania Society is still aiding in the support of the chaplaincies at Valparaiso and Callao, a report of the present condition of which is given under the head of these chaplaincies.

PREMIUM ESSAY.

The committee appointed to make the award of the premium for the best essay on the "moral power of the sea," assigned it to Rev. Hollis Read. The essay is published and is put in circulation. It is a production of marked ability, and we doubt not, if the friends of the cause will scatter it, its influence in our behalf will be very decided.

PILADELPHIA SABBATH ASSOCIATION—REV. JEREMIAH MILLER, *Secretary*.

This Society employed five missionaries for part of the year on the canals of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

LEHIGH AND RARITAN CANALS—REV. WM. HANCE,.....*Missionary*.

NORTH AND WEST BRANCH CANALS—REV. SEPTIMUS BACON,.... “

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL—MR. ENOCH S. REED, “

PENNSYLVANIA CANALS FROM COLUMBIA—REV. P. B. COOK,.... “

SCHUYLKILL CANAL—REV. JAMES S. MAYNE,..... “

The reports of these missionaries contained in the NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Association, exhibit many interesting facts of religious interest among the Canal-men and Driver-boys of these canals, for which we have not space.

Receipts, including a balance of last year of \$907 67,\$3,757 42

Expenditures 2,845 78

Balance in Treasury 1,909 64

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department we have made some progress, though not to the extent the demands of the cause deserves. The list of individuals and the number of churches contributing to the cause has been considerably enlarged.

BALTIMORE.

We regret that the secretary has given us no reports of the Bethels and Home in this city.

MASSACHUSETTS, MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BOSTON.—REV. S. W. HANKS, *Secretary*.

No preceding year has witnessed so much interest in the seaman's cause as the past year. The contributions to the cause have been considerably increased, and more prayer has been offered, that “the abundance of the sea” may be converted. The blessing of God has come down richly upon this class of men, and many prodigals who had wandered very far from God, and spent all in riotous living, have been reclaimed, and are now laboring to bring their brethren of the sea to the Father's House. At the prayer meeting in the “Old South Chapel,” the men of the sea have been remembered, and often seamen, themselves have stood up to testify of the love of Christ and the power of the gospel, in raising them from the depths of degradation into which they had been sinking. The moistened eye has often witnessed to the deep interest felt in these narratives, as one after another has risen to tell how Christ has come to them and said, “Peace be still” to the storm which was threatening to overwhelm them. The conversions which have occurred seem to be genuine, and a large proportion of those who have been brought in have been the children of pious parents. In the facts which have come to light, *praying mothers* may find great encouragement to call upon God in behalf of their sons far off upon the deep. Said one who had been a drunkard and a gambler: “I had a praying mother who taught me that Jesus Christ came to save the chief of sinners, and O, how earnestly did I pray that God would have mercy upon me.” Said another, “write to my mother and tell her of the change which my soul has undergone. She will believe you; but I have been so wicked that she scarcely will believe me.”

BOSTON SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY

REV. ELIJAH KELLOGG, *Chaplain*.

JOHN O. CHANEY, *Superintendent Sailor's Home*.

CAPT. ANDREW BARTLETT, *Missionary to Seamen*.

The blessing of God has been richly given to the laborers in this part of the field. The attendance at the chapel has been unusually large, and

the number of conversions has exceeded that of any other year. About fifty have been added to the church. The chaplain has been aided by the co-operation of the "Young Men of the Christian Association." Captain Bartlett has performed an important service in gathering in the wanderers, visiting the hospital where twenty have been converted, and in his general co-operation in this work.

Interesting details relating to this field will be found in the Annual Report of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society.

2,275 sailors have boarded at the Home during this year, making in all 36,275 since the institution was established. The number of destitute seamen who have been assisted is seventy-five, at an expense of \$290.

BOSTON BAPTIST BETHEL SOCIETY.

REV. PHINEAS STOWE, *Chaplain*.

CAPTAIN WM. WADE, *Missionary*.

The number added to this church during the year has been thirty-five. The attendance is estimated at three hundred, about one-half of whom are seamen. Religious services have been sustained at "Globe Hall," and at "the Barracks," principally by this church, in co-operation with their pastor. The expense of sustaining this Bethel has been about \$2,500. The ladies "Bethel Society" has now on deposit \$9,000 toward the erection of a much needed chapel.

BOSTON PORT SOCIETY.

REV. E. T. TAYLOR, *Chaplain*.

REV. J. W. BARNES, *Colleague*.

The attendance at this place of worship is about five hundred, of whom three hundred are seamen. Father Taylor is assisted in his ministry by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, and the word of the Lord continues "to sound out" to the end of the earth from this important center of religious influence among seamen. The receipts of this society during the year have been about \$3,000.

BOSTON SEAMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

N. HAMILTON, *Superintendent Mariner's Home*.

There have been 1,900 boarders at this excellent institution during the year, and \$213,72 have been expended for destitute seamen. Receipts, including clothing store, \$8,165,34; Expenditures, 8,029,43.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY FOR SAILORS.

REV. JOHN P. ROBINSON, *Rector*.

Dear Brother—In reply to your favor I take pleasure in stating that the congregations have been large, averaging 200, and have manifested more than usual interest in the great truths of the gospel. Our church is now put in a position which will secure for it an increased degree of favor. "A Sailor's Aid Society" has just been organized in connection with my parish, embracing the influence of some of the most active ladies of Boston, to clothe our destitute seamen and help the worthy female members of sailors' families, by furnishing them clothing to make up at remunerative prices. Also a Sewing School for seamen's daughters. The receipts exceed the past year by several hundred dollars. The distribution of clothing has been about the same as last year, while the number of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer books and religious books for seamen have largely increased, the aggregate being over three thousand volumes in all languages. There have been 15 additions to the communion of the church.

I could enlarge a good deal, but presume a condensed view will suit your purposes best.

Yours affectionately,

JOHN P. ROBINSON,

Rector of the Free Church of St. Mary for Sailors.

NEW BEDFORD PORT SOCIETY.

REV. J. D. BUTLER, *Chaplain*.

MR. DAVID ILLSLEY, *Superintendent*.

Says the annual report of this society:

The year now brought to a close, has been one of unusual interest in the humble annals of our Society. Mr. Butler commenced his labors in the month of April last; and it gives us the highest satisfaction to be able to say, that he has been found faithful in the exercise of the stewardship to which he has been appointed.

We have regarded with much interest, the occasional meetings on board ships on the eve of their departure. This practice, so much in harmony with the character of our association, has been frequent during the year, and uniformly attractive and interesting. It impresses upon the heart the great truth, that unless the Lord build the house, he labors in vain who builds it; except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh in vain. It seems to some extent to consecrate the vessel to a higher and holier employ than a mere devotion to the accumulation of wealth. It seems to say to the sailor, this floating, moving habitation of yours, where you are to spend so large a portion of your existence, this "home upon the deep," may be to you a home indeed: a place where the amenities of social intercourse may be enjoyed and moral and intellectual culture promoted; and this "life upon the ocean wave," so ordered and directed, that it may be life indeed, the life of the higher and nobler, the highest and noblest faculties of man; a life where the soul may find exercise for its most exalted powers and aspirations; in which that holy relation may be recognized, declared and gloried in which unites man to his Maker, and that spiritual communion enjoyed, that communion with the Father and the Son, which is a pledge of immortality and a foretaste of the repose of the heaven of everlasting rest.

It is time for the life of the sea to have a more thorough consecration to the purposes for which life was given. This degrading and dangerous negation of all social and religious life, this banishment of social and religious obligation and enjoyment, cannot be a necessity of the seaman's condition. If it were, then were it well to banish all life from the ocean, and let its waters roll undivided and undisturbed by the keel of the gallant ship.

The services at the Chapel have been well attended. The statement of Mr. Butler is, that from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five have been present at the morning, and from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and twenty-five at the afternoon service. These are not all sailors, but many of them are; and the others are mostly those whose connection with the seaman lead them to go with him to his place of worship. "During my ministry," says Mr. Butler, "I have never been permitted to address a more orderly and attentive congregation." The prayer-meetings, held on Sunday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, have been invariably well attended.

Mr. Butler informs us, that at times and particularly at the prayer-meetings the crowded state of the room, would seem to call for increased accommodation.

The Treasurer's report shows the expenditures for the station to be \$1,281 11.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

EVANGELICAL SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY—REV. P. HAWKES, *Chaplain*.

The Chaplain's Report for the year ending March 31, 1860.

We have abundant reason to be grateful, to the great Head of the Church, for his rich blessing which has crowned our feeble labors the past year; it has been one of the most prosperous and blessed.

Although our place of worship is disadvantageously located, being at the extreme south-east corner of the city, yet our congregation has been respectable; the average attendance being about 200. We hold three services on the Sabbath, preaching forenoon and afternoon at the usual hours of worship, and conference and prayer meeting in the evening.

We hold three regular meetings during the week, two at the Bethel for conference and prayer, and one at some private house, the place fixed on at a previous meeting, each person present at these meetings gives a relation of God's dealings with himself during the week past. These are profitable gatherings. There are connected with us in church fellowship, 81. Number of hopeful conversions during the past year, 20. Additions to the church, 17, most of whom have been converted within a few weeks.

We preached on shipboard, Baltimore line of packets, every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock, A. M., from the 12th of June to the 9th of October. These meetings were deeply interesting and profitable. Attendance from 150 to 400.

We have a Marine Committee of three, who visit the vessels lying in port every Sabbath morning, and distribute Bibles, Tracts, &c. We have distributed the past year:

Bibles,	126
Testaments,	67
Pages of Tracts,	244,650
Religious Papers,	8,077

We have visited the Marine Hospital during the year 24 times, and always make it a point to converse with the inmates on the great importance of getting ready for that solemn voyage from whence no one can return. We have commended them to God in prayer at each visit, and have sought out the needy, some of whom we have found very destitute, and have furnished them with articles of clothing.

There has been much larger attendance of seamen the past year than usual. Our hearts have been often cheered in our evening meetings by the testimony of our brethren from the ocean. For three months past the Lord has been visiting us with a gracious revival of religion, and a goodly number of seamen have

shared in the work. Next Sabbath twelve happy converts are to confess their Lord in baptism. To close we would say that we are encouraged to continue our efforts in connection with our faithful brethren, who are laboring in this great and promising field (the world), till we shall see greater things than we have yet witnessed.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Sunday Collection, . . .	\$74 46	Fuel and Gas, &c. . . .	\$74 46
Weekly Subscriptions, . . .	89 26	For a Melodeon,	60 00
Annual assessment on members of the Evangelical Seamen's Friend Society, \$1 per year, 260 00		Rent of House of Worship, . .	50 00
Annual Subscription, . . .	409 17	Sexton,	50 00
		Organist and Chorister, . . .	100 00
		Salary of Chaplain,	600 00
Making in all, . . .	\$934 46		\$934 46

PORTLAND, ME.

BETHEL, Rev. SAMUEL H. MERRILL, *Chaplain.*

HOME, Capt. NELSON, *Superintendent.*

THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Four years of my labors in this field closed with January last. The review suggests several remarks. 1. Though things have moved slowly, they have *moved*, and in the right direction. The claims of the cause are better understood and more readily responded to than ever before. 2. The results of each succeeding year's labor have been upon the whole more encouraging than those of the preceding. 3. The good done has under God been accomplished largely by the sympathy and earnest co-operation of a little band of the *choicest spirits* that ever helped a Christian minister.

IMPORTANCE OF THE POST.

During the last year the total number of arrivals was 2,568—viz., ships and barks, 95; brigs, 296; schooners and sloops, 2,163.

The number of men employed on board these vessels and on board the European steamships entering the port weekly during six months of the year, is something more than seventeen thousand. Now when this is considered, especially in connection with the fact that the vast majority of those engaged in the foreign trade are strangers, connected by no social ties with any religious congregation, is not the importance of special provision for their religious wants sufficiently apparent?

The attendance of seamen at our religious services, both on the Sabbath and at other times, has largely increased, and not less than twenty we trust have become new men.

The "SAILOR'S HOME," kept by our excellent friend Mr. Nelson, is just such a Home as sailors need in every port. They are becoming aware of this, and very few who visit it once fail to return.

Several officers have been converted, and several men have become officers, since their conversion, and they all testify that on shipboard, as everywhere else, the "law of Christian love works better than that of hard words or brute force."

The work of the Holy Spirit on the hearts of the men of the sea has never been more manifest than within the last few months.

This would be readily apparent even to a stranger from the tone especially of our social meetings. Cases of newly-awakened interest occur almost every week.

Yours in the Sailors behalf,

SAMUEL H. MERRILL.

NEW YORK.

This port, including Brooklyn, sustains *eight* Bethels and *ten* ordained preachers to the 200,000 seamen annually arriving here, besides *seven* or *eight* lay missionaries. There is also a preacher at the Retreat, a State institution, and one at the Snug Harbor founded and sustained by the Randall Legacy, for old and superannuated seamen: these are on Staten Island. At each of these Bethels and Institutions have been more or less hopeful conversions of seamen during the past year. There are also *twelve* temperance Boarding Houses for sailors, besides the Sailor's Home and the Colored Sailor's Home aided by the American Seamen's Friend Society. All these houses are capable of lodging about 1,000 seamen at a time.

SAILORS' HOME.

CAPTS. E. RICHARDSON AND E. WALFORD, *Superintendents*.

The SAILORS' HOME has received, during the year, 2,865 boarders—total, since it was opened, *eighteen* years, 56,194. Destitute men and boys relieved, (at an expense of \$981 39,) 213. Amount deposited by boarders in bank, and sent or carried to friends, nearly \$27,000. These figures tell the story of its continued usefulness. Some of the prayer meetings have been of deep and thrilling interest, and the temperance meetings have been spirited.

COLORED SAILORS' HOME.

MR. ALBRO LYON, *Superintendent*.

The number of boarders during the year has been 277. Number of destitute seamen boarded, 41; of these, 18 were relieved and sent to sea clear of debt; 23 of them, including 6 who deserted the ship after having been shipped and 5 sent to the Hospital, and *one* who died in the Hospital, have involved the Institution in an expense of \$263 43.

Receipts from boarders \$2,513 34. Expenditure \$2,744 34.

A regular weekly social prayer meeting has been kept up, well attended and often deeply interesting.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY.

MARINERS' CHURCH. REV. C. J. JONES, *Pastor*.

From the forty-second Annual Report of the Society we learn, that Najah Taylor Esq., one of the founders of the Society in 1818, and for 24 years its President, had died. The Secretary in his report paid a well-merited tribute to his memory. We have only space to give a brief extract of the interesting report.

The Church membership has increased from 60 in 1856 to 560 in 1860. The actual church membership is 510, of which 310 are seamen. Of the 500 received, only 51 were by certificate. Fully nine-tenths of these are the children of praying parents. Encouraging letters are received from all parts of the world. The Society has members on 26 ships-of-war. On

ten of these war vessels daily prayer meetings are held. Six young men, originally mariners, are at college preparing for the ministry. The Sabbath school has 150 pupils and 22 teachers. The Marine Temperance Society, an auxiliary of the Port Society, has enrolled since 1833, 36,000 members. The report concludes with regrets at the debt of \$10,000 which still rests on the Society, in spite of the liberality of the friends of the Redeemer.

BAPTIST MARINERS' CHURCH.

REV. I. R. STEWARD, *Pastor*.

This laborious and devoted Pastor in a brief Report for the year 1859, says:—

"Although our increase has not been as large as the year previous, still it has been a year of the right hand of the Most High; as there have constantly been new cases of conviction and conversion every few days, and I have baptised almost every week through the year. The number of attendance at our meetings has been large, *very large*, when we consider the number of meetings.

For more than two years I have had an inquiry meeting for half an hour in our Reading Room every morning; also a prayer meeting for one hour, and a preaching and conference meeting every evening of one hour and three quarters in the winter, and one hour and a half in the summer. On Lord's day we have preaching three times, a good-sized Sunday School, and two prayer meetings. The number of attendance on Sunday is about 500, and the average attendance on week day evenings is about 60. At our evening meetings we generally have from 15 to 40 sailors, and seldom have a dull meeting. From my Annual Record I find the following items:

Sermons prepared from new texts	245
Sermons preached by myself	428
Sermons preached for me	38
No. pages written	663
Religious meetings attended.	1092
Pastoral visits to sick and others	1098
Visits received from sailors alone besides a good many landmen	1079
Funeral services performed	40
Letters received mostly from our absent sailor brethren	732
Addressed, mostly to the same	472
Number baptized	75

Bro. Mullarswood whom we sustain as a Missionary in Sweden is still laboring with great efficiency and success. We have between two and three hundred sailor brethren that are sent out as Missionaries into all the world, from whom we have the most cheering intelligence, and have reported a large number of converts. They are generally fitted out with a large number of books, tracts and newspapers, amounting to a great many thousand in the year."

I. R. STEWARD, *Pastor 1st Bapt. Mar. Ch*

CHERRY STREET BETHEL.

REV. — — —, *Pastor*.

No report. We understand, however, that there have been a considerable number of hopeful conversions and additions to the church.

EPISCOPAL MISSION TO SEAMEN.

FLOATING BETHEL, NORTH RIVER,—REV. J. P. ROBERTS, *Rector*.

" " EAST RIVER.—REV. B. S. HUNTINGTON, *Rector*.

MISSIONARY AT LARGE,—REV. R. J. WALKER.

We give a brief abstract of the sixteenth Annual Report of this Society.

From the annual report it appears that there have been, during the year, 47 baptisms; 19 communicants added; 5,000 books distributed, including 400

Bibles, 1,100 Testaments, and 950 Prayer Books. There were 180,000 pages of tracts given out—various societies having contributed all these documents. At the "Home," or sailors' boarding-house, 869 seamen have been boarded and lodged and otherwise cared for, and 31 have received charitable assistance; \$9,955 in savings of the sailors has been intrusted to the keeper for deposit in the savings banks, &c. The disbursements of the year have been \$8,265 88, being \$1,786 87 more than the receipts.

METHODIST MISSION TO SEAMEN.

FLOATING BETHEL.—REV. O. G. HEDSTROM and REV. O. P. PETERSON,
Missionaries.—C. G. FORSBORG, *Colporteur*.

In this Bethel, valued at \$11,000, is an organized church of 70 members, 73 probationers, 2 missionaries, and 3 local preachers. The influence of this Bethel among the Scandinavian seamen has been very extensive. We give below some extracts from a recent Report of Pastor Hedstrom.

"I was sent as a missionary by the New York Conference to the Scandinavian seamen, and others, in the lower part of the city, among the shipping on the North River, fifteen years ago, and was the only preacher of the Gospel in the Swedish language at that time on the whole coast of the American continent. A pious seaman, Peter Bergner, came to my help. This mission was first projected by Rev. D. Terry, now Recording-Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

"The cost of the first, or old ship John Wesley, as she was called, was \$4,500; the cost of the new ship John Wesley was \$11,000; the number of members in all the Scandinavian missions raised up from this effort we put at 2,000; the number of traveling preachers, 41; number of local preachers, 12; number of colporteurs, 2; number of superannuated preachers, (Brother Brown,) 1; number of traveling preachers who have died in the work and in the triumph of a living faith, 2.

"This work has been fruitful in other respects too. The people gathered into Church relation have erected 19 churches, which are supposed to be worth \$35,000. In the Bethel ship alone \$916 have been contributed to the Parent Missionary Society during ten years last past, and from this same ship there has been distributed for the relief of the poor sailors, emigrants, and others during the ten years last past, \$2,524; to aid worn out preachers, \$75; to send out the first of the forty one preachers referred to, \$200; to aid in the burial of the dead, \$150; to assist in the erection of churches in the West, \$300.

"Work of other various kinds has been done in this Bethel ship mission. As for instance, the pastor has sent home from sailors, for mothers, wives, and other relations, and for other dues, about \$40,000. Assistance in labor and ceaseless care has been given in forwarding more than 20,000 Scandinavian emigrants to homes in the West.

"A colporteur connected with the ship, Brother C. G. Forsborg, has, during the five years last past, distributed of Bibles and other books 3,436 volumes, and 200,000 pages of tracts. He has also made 4,506 visits to boarding houses and ships.

"The testimony of an officer of the Seamen's Bank for Savings is, that since the commencement of this mission Scandinavians have deposited not less than \$1,000,000.

"In conclusion, it should be said that seed from this Bethel has been borne to Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Gothland, Finland, and Russia proper, and in all these places the seed has taken effect, for there are living active members, societies, and Churches.

"More and more it spreads and grows. Fruit has already been garnered in heaven. In addition to Brothers Hamrain and Jonas Hedstrom, preachers of precious memory, a great many of these people have passed through death triumphantly home! Glory be to God alone!

"O. G. HEDSTROM, *Missionary*."

MARINE COMMITTEE OF THE N. Y. BIBLE SOCIETY.

JOHN S. PIERSON ESQ., *Agent*.

Bibles, and Testaments, and Tracts in all languages in which they are published in this country, are annually sent out in large numbers by this efficient and zealous Agent, through officers and sailors, and officers' wives, into all parts of the earth.

The instances of Bible distribution among emigrants on shipboard ere they reach this country, and among Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian and Russian seamen, and through them to their kindred and countrymen in Europe and America and the Islands of the sea, related in his twenty-first Report, are intensely interesting. We regret that we have only room for a statistical summary.

REPORT OF MARINE COMMITTEE.

The Committee submit the following statistics of the work of Bible distribution, during the year, in the marine department:

The entire distribution has been 2,769 Bibles, and 20,112 Testaments; total, 22,881 volumes; being an increase of 2,363 volumes on last year.

The receipts from sales have been \$1,417 26. Of the above amount there were sold at the office to persons not seamen 3,838 volumes, for which the receipts were \$1,322 26.

The main items of the distribution, embracing 1,539 vessels, besides a number of small cases of supply are as follows:

- 100 *new* vessels, of which thirty-two are river or ocean steamers, furnished suitably with large print Bibles for the cabin, with the name of the vessel lettered on the cover. Among the vessels thus supplied are the Russian steam-frigate "General Admiral," "The Ocean Queen," "Bavaria," "Weser," "Elm City," "De Soto," &c.
- 218 vessels, mostly large clipper ships, bound on *long voyages* around Cape Horn or Cape of Good Hope, supplied with Testaments for giving to sailors when at sea.
- 285 packet ships, bound to European ports for *emigrants*, furnished with packages of cheap Testaments in French, German, Welsh, English, &c., for distribution to steerage passengers on the passage to this country. These embrace
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 165 vessels bound to Liverpool, | 18 vessels bound to Rotterdam, |
| 57 " " London, | 61 " " Bremen, |
| 34 " " Havre, | 32 " " Hamburg, |
| 18 " " Antwerp, | 1 " " Dublin. |
- 57 *foreign* vessels, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, have been visited and supplied.
- 767 American vessels, *bound to Roman Catholic ports*, have been made the vehicles of conveying the truth to those regions, by means of a Bible in the proper language placed in the cabin, or a few Testaments furnished, to lend or give to passengers, visitors from the shore, &c.
- 18 grants, amounting to 874 volumes, mostly cheap Testaments, have been made to captains on the San Juan and Aspinwall steamers, and on vessels bound to Australia, for giving to passengers who might desire.

The Committee would only add, in conclusion, that the favor of God seems at the present time to rest in an eminent degree upon all evangelical labors among the men of the sea. Let us, in that department of Christian effort upon which we have entered, be faithful to the call of Providence, and the vows which rest upon us.

CHARLES A. DAVISON,
Chairman Marine Committee.

Says Mr. Pierson:

"March 19th.—Every day's intercourse with seamen impresses me more and more with the conviction that God is moving wonderfully upon the minds of sailors. To-day I had illustration of this in a Portuguese steward, whom I met with on the brig —, from Cadiz. Hearing the inquiries which I made of one

of the men, he came eagerly up, and manifested a great curiosity to hear anything on the subject of religion. He said he had always been a Catholic, and careless and ignorant about religious matters, until last voyage when being in New Bedford he took, one rainy morning, the captain's son to Sabbath School. There an old lady caught sight of him, and insisted upon his coming in, and becoming a scholar. So he went a number of times, and learned a good many things 'about God and the other world.' These he had been thinking over during the voyage, and learning more from the Bible and the tracts which were on board; and now he wanted to know further. He seemed to be tenderly alive to religious truth, and yearning after sympathy and instruction. I spent a half hour with him, endeavoring to explain to him in simple form, the central, life-giving truth of a Saviour for penitent, trusting sinners, and he stood listening with serious face and moistened eye. I am to see him again."

MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.

MRS. C. W. HAWKINS, *First Directress*. MRS. C. M. SAXTON, *Secretary*.

From the sixteenth Annual Report we learn that the Mariners' Family Asylum on Staten Island, under the care of this Society, has 41 inmates, whose ages vary from sixty to ninety years, mostly widows of seamen; that 125 families, numbering about 400 persons, mostly widows and orphans of seamen residing in this city, have been relieved to the amount of \$1,500, \$700 of which has been paid in wages for work for the clothing store, and \$800 given gratuitously, made more valuable as it was given in provisions, &c., at wholesale prices. The Society sustains a Female Missionary among the destitute families of seamen.

SEAMEN'S HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM. STATEN ISLAND.

MRS. A. TOMLINSON, *First Directress*.

We have no Report from this Society. Last year there were over 100 orphans of seamen cared for by this Institution.

BROOKLYN.

WILLIAM STREET BETHEL. ATLANTIC DOCKS.

REV. C. O. BATES, *Chaplain*.

This field includes a large number of canal boat and barge men, many of whom reside with their families on board during the winter season, and also a large number of seamen and their families residing in this part of the city. There was last year a Bethel Church of about 40 members. We regret having no Report from this faithful and laborious Chaplain this year.

RECEIVING SHIP NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. J. STOCKBRIDGE, U. S. CHAPLAIN.

The daily prayer meetings are still continued on this ship, when there is a sufficient number on board to make it expedient. The continual changes by recruits and drafts into other ships, must necessarily render the meetings changeable both in numbers and interest. We regret that we have no Report from the Chaplain.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN BETHEL SOCIETY.
ANNIVERSARY.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Bethel Society was held at the Presbyterian church, in Palmyra, on Sunday, April 15th, 1860.

In the afternoon, Rev. John Spaulding, late Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, preached an introductory sermon, to the united congregations of the village, admirably appropriate to the occasion. His subject was "*Heroism in Winning Souls*," founded on 2nd Corinthians xi: 24-28.

In the evening, the Annual Reports of the Treasurer, and of the Executive Committee, were presented, and accepted, and ordered to be printed.

Addresses were made by the Rev. John Spaulding, briefly reciting the work of the American Seamen's Friend Society among ocean sailors, in most of the large seaport towns in our country, and many ports in foreign lands, and referring to the work of God's grace among this interesting class. Also by Dea. Israel Starks, one of the missionaries of this Society, who gave a graphic description of some of the interviews he had held with boatmen on the Erie Canal; and by Rev. Timothy Stillman, Corresponding Secretary, revealing the condition of the Society, and its prospects for the future.

The Committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, made their report, which was accepted, and the nomination confirmed.

R E P O R T

It is now twenty-four years since a little company of the friends of sailors and boatmen assembled in the small place of worship, devoted to this class of men, in the City of Buffalo, to devise some systematic method of sowing the seed of divine truth, in the hearts of those who traverse the channels of our inland commerce.

Of the most active and efficient of that number, but few remain to see what the deliberations of that day have brought forth.

Then the boatmen of the Erie Canal, and the sailors of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the watermen of our Western rivers, numbered, perhaps, one hundred thousand souls—and no finite mind could have anticipated the rapid increase of their number to the present day, which has been demanded by the rapid development of our country's resources. Then Lakes Michigan and Superior were almost unknown, where now may be found

employment for thousands of vessels. It is supposed, that at the present time, there are more than 12,000 miles of inland navigable waters, and that more than 200,000 men and boys are employed in navigating them, to whom is annually entrusted 750,000,000 of dollars worth of merchandise and produce, besides the lives of hundreds of thousands souls. Something, indeed, had been previously attempted towards elevating the character, and improving the condition of this class of men. Chaplains were sustained at Cleveland, Buffalo and Oswego, and some little effort had been put forth at Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and Albany. But there was no concert of action, and no system upon which their efforts were conducted.

The American Seamen's Friend Society, had commenced a great and good work among those "who go down to the sea in ships, and see God's wonders in the deep," and to them an appeal was made, to undertake a similar work, among the sailors of our lakes, and the boatmen of our rivers and canals.

The appeal was graciously received, but the result of their deliberations revealed an inadequate conception of the field of effort, and of the work to be accomplished. They evidently felt that these fresh water sailors and boatmen bore so little relation to those for whose spiritual benefit their Society was laboring, that the work demanded a separate organization, if it should be undertaken at all; and that inland commerce was comparatively so small an affair, as to demand but little sympathy.

In these circumstances the American Bethel Society was organized, and commenced its work, at first on a small scale, simply attempting to call out the sympathies of a few Christian brethren at the larger places along our canals—and secure for the homeless boatmen, seats in the sanctuaries, where, if they chose to do so, these friendless wanderers could have an opportunity of listening to the glad tidings of the gospel, and thus "hear of heaven, and learn the way." It was soon found that every new effort that was put forth demanded something more—the field was white for a glorious harvest, and the laborers to gather it in were few; and we were most impressively taught that our efforts for the moral elevation of this class must be greatly and constantly increased, if we would keep pace with the rapid increase of worldly business on our lakes, rivers and canals.

Hence, in 1839, the Society adopted a new method of prosecuting their work. They devised the system of colporteur missionary service, hitherto an untried experiment in this country. They sought out some of the lay talent in the church, which might be usefully employed in scattering the truths of our holy religion along the natural and artificial channels of inland commerce.

Scarcely was this work commenced, before it was manifest that the hand of God had been employed in its contrivance, and by the end of the first year, not a doubt remained that we had entered upon the true path to success. From that day to this, the Society has gone forward, occupying new fields, and increasing the number of laborers in old ones, and we are assembled here to-day to report some of the results.

Recently the American Seamen's Friend Society, whose labors are mostly confined to ocean sailors, and the American Bethel, and kindred associations, whose fields are confined to inland waters, have entered into an alliance, from which great good is anticipated, because their united labors among all classes of sailors and boatmen makes up an aggregate of missionary work, which will compare favorably with other Christian charities which mark the age in which we live; and at the same time, reveals an amount of good accomplished, in proportion to the means employed, of which we have no reason to be ashamed: and we trust that the feeling, which appears to be spreading in the churches, in favor of consolidating our benevolent enterprises, that hold towards each other an affiliating relation, will accept this movement on our part, and cheerfully co-operate in carrying forward our plans to success.

Confining ourselves in this brief review to inland commerce, we will notice

THE WESTERN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY,

whose field is Western Pennsylvania, and the lakes, rivers and canals, lying to the westward of that State. This was formerly an auxiliary of the American Bethel Society, which, about twenty years ago, feeling the inspiration of our success, and stimulated by our example, listened to the Macedonian cry which came booming over our western lakes and rivers, and went forth and took possession of all the channels of inland commerce south and west of our lakes. They have everywhere found favor with God and his people, so that they are able to sustain chaplains at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis, and ten missionaries on the canals of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, and on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

In these various fields, the chaplains and missionaries seem to have been greatly encouraged in their work, and report a degree of success rarely equalled. At some of the stations have been delightful out-pourings of the Holy Spirit, and many souls have been hopefully converted.

OUR OWN WORK IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

We have sustained chaplains at Buffalo and Oswego, and nine missionaries on the Erie Canal and its tributaries, and one on the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

BUFFALO—REV. PHILANDER GRIFFIN, *Chaplain*.

Mr. Griffin has regularly maintained public worship at the Bethel church during the year, on the Sabbath, and devoted a large portion of his time on week days, in visiting the sailors on their vessels, the boatmen on their boats, and laborers on the docks—in this way he has held conversations with many hundreds of souls on the subject of personal religion, and has distributed among them 50,000 pages of Tracts, many Testaments, and some Bibles. He bears witness to the gratitude they express for his Christian counsels and friendly warnings. This chaplain reports a flourishing Sunday School, in which some of the youth have become the subjects of

converting grace, and also a week day Bible class, which embraces a large number of young persons, who regularly meet, and seem to take pleasure in studying the word of God. He also reports the weekly prayer-meetings as well attended, and with a constantly increasing interest.

During the summer season, an additional public service was held towards the close of every Sabbath, on the dock, which was numerously attended. In this latter service, the city pastors, and many of the laity, have aided the chaplain, not only by their encouragement and sympathy, but by their cheerful presence and hearty co-operation. Thus are we endeavoring to carry the gospel to those who do not visit the sanctuaries where that gospel is regularly preached.

OSWEGO—REV. A. J. PHELPS, *Chaplain*.

At this station the chaplain is assisted by an efficient company of missionaries, who visit all the vessels and boats in port, every Sabbath morning, and after a brief, friendly, religious conversation with the sailors and boatmen they meet, leave with each an appropriate tract or some other religious reading, and then kindly invite them to the Bethel. Through this instrumentality a respectable audience is always secured, and the services of the chaplain are highly appreciated by those for whose special benefit he labors. One hundred thousand pages of Tracts, and 400 Testaments, have thus been distributed during the past year. A Sabbath School averaging 90 pupils was profitably sustained; and during the winter, prayer-meetings were held every evening, for nearly three months, in different parts of the city, at private dwellings, invariably at the houses of those who made no profession of religion. As the result of these efforts, many have been brought under religious influences, who were not accustomed to attend upon the means of grace, and several have been hopefully converted.

ERIE CANAL.

Our missionaries on this Canal have been employed, as in former years, passing from boat to boat, and from stable to stable, scattering the seed of divine truth in the hearts of those whom they meet. They all report a uniformly kind and respectful treatment on the part of boatmen and canal drivers, and most gratifying evidence that their strength is not spent in vain. Many interesting incidents might here be introduced, profitably, perhaps, for our cause, but they are all of the same general character which have appeared in former reports. We may be permitted to say in brief, that the whole moral character of the employees on our canals has undergone a thorough revolution, at least so far as appears on the external surface, and our canals are no longer schools of vice, infamy and corruption.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

Our missionary on this field, the Rev. Isaac Farrell, finds full employment among the 4,000 boatmen in his circuit, and a cordial welcome among Christian friends along the line of the canal, whose hospitality he enjoys. The employees on the Delaware and Hudson Canal have more than doubled, since the Pennsylvania Coal Company was organized, and thus is created

a demand for an increased missionary force, which we would gladly supply if the latter company would see their true interest, as the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company do, and aid us by an annual appropriation of their funds. We are confident that such an appropriation is not only wise and judicious, but profitable, in as much as it is bread cast upon the waters, which returns after many days, increased a hundred fold.

We cannot close this account of missionary work without noticing the fact, that in addition to our missionaries, there has been by four different individuals, voluntary and gratuitous missionary labor during the past summer, amounting to ten months of time. May they reap their reward hereafter, by witnessing among the redeemed in heaven, not a few, who, by the grace of God, appear there through their instrumentality.

OUR TREASURY.

Small as is the amount we have received from those to whom we look for pecuniary aid, we have not fallen behind the preceding year. And such is the feeling among the churches, against soliciting agents, we dare not attempt to recruit an exhausted treasury by sending forth solicitors. We have relied mainly on such a presentation of our cause, as could be made by our Corresponding Secretary (whose appropriate business is superintending the entire work,) and two of our lay missionaries, who are paid for their missionary work on week days, and then on the Sabbaths present themselves in such congregations as they can conveniently reach, tell the simple story of their experience as canal missionaries, and receive the free-will offerings of such friends as they may secure.

We will heartily rejoice if the day ever arrives when pastors will not only assume the responsibility of presenting approved causes, but will conscientiously do the work. May we be indulged in giving a single specimen of the way in which such work is done.

One of our chaplains was encouraged to expect the pittance we pledged for his support, from four counties contiguous to his station. At the proper time he sent out 100 circular letters, to as many pastors and congregations asking for their needed assistance, and stating fully the necessity of the case, to all of which he received but one response, and that conveying less than six dollars. We devoutly hope this is not a fair specimen of the results of doing away with agents.

Our work, when taken as a whole, including labor performed among ocean sailors, and inland watermen, has involved an expenditure of more than \$70,000. Double this amount might be judiciously expended, and then there would remain a great work undone.

Under the influence of the feeling that we are merely the almoners of the bounties of the church, we embark in our work for another year. There are claims upon us in the outset, which we cannot meet, because our means are so small; and we have wise and faithful brethren asking to be sent into the field, to whom we are compelled to say, We cannot increase our pecuniary responsibility. What then shall be done? May the Great Head of the church direct in all efforts till the abundance of the sea shall be converted to God.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Copenhagen.REV. P. E. RYDING, *Chaplain.*

"Some time last summer a number of Russian sailors, and several fathers of families, laid up at Copenhagen. They were going to the new possessions of Russia in Asia, but the ship had sprung a leak and was obliged to seek the harbor here to be repaired. A tent was erected for the crew in a field outside the town. I visited them occasionally during the time they were there, and distributed a number of tracts among them. There was a number of officers who most likely should have appointments in the new possessions and whose friendship I gained. One day when I visited them there was divine service in the officer's tent. When it was ended one of the officers came and took me by the hand and presented me before the highest officer and the priest. It was the one who is engaged at the Russian church at Copenhagen. But he became angry, and requested that I might not be permitted to labor among the sailors. The officer disputed with him, and said I was a good man, and that those were good books I gave them; he read a portion to him, but he would not change his mind. A number of officers surrounded him then, and read and disputed with him, so that he was silenced and shook his head, and turned away from them, and I was permitted to repeat my visits. These gentlemen showed great regard for the word of God, but they betrayed also a great ignorance respecting the way to eternal life and the salvation of their souls. God grant that the rays of his grace may penetrate into this benighted land and among the many millions of ignorant sinners, and that the crucified Saviour may be received to the salvation of their souls.

"In Copenhagen is a "Sailor's Home," or a house which has been presented to seamen and their wives. They have there free rooms and firing, and some other support. Among these old sons of the sea I have labored some time, but although they are old sinners, yet they love sinning so much that when I spoke to them about re-

pentance and faith some of them were offended, and showed that they were enemies of the Gospel; but the greater number of them received with gratitude instruction and tracts. I gave them a Bible and some Testaments. Some of them showed great gratitude and rejoiced at getting the word of God in their possession. Of one of them I entertain good hope; he is much moved when hearing the word of God. God grant that many of them may receive the word to the salvation of their souls!

"From the 2d to the 19th September I travelled in the North and North-west of Zealand (about 40 miles) from one town (or village) to the other, and preached often to a number of people. I held generally a meeting every day, some days two and a few days three. In some villages I went from house to house to invite the people to come to the meetings and to speak to them, and in the evening or at night I preached. The people generally labor to eight o'clock at night, and some of them have a long way to walk to the place where the meeting was to be held; it was thus some times ten o'clock before people could be assembled. One evening I had the pleasure of seeing fifteen men from one farm; only the owner stayed at home that the servants might go and hear the word of God. At a village called Sunderup, in the north of Zealand, I held several meetings. A man, whose heart the Lord had opened, wished to be baptized, and the 9th September was appointed as the day on which his baptism should take place. This man, having a good farm and having many friends and relatives, word was sent to them on this occasion. A great number of people came at the appointed time, and many of them were such as would not come at any other time. It rained all the day, but we went, nevertheless, to the sea. Many people joined us on the road thither. We knelt down in the Lord's great temple (the open air) and sent up our gratitude and praises to the Lord of heaven and earth, and I baptized him. It made a good impression on many of those present. I thought of embracing the opportunity while at hand and preached to the people, though the

rain was pouring down in torrents. I thought that grace was also pouring down from heaven, and I continued preaching, although we were wet to the skin, and every one stood as fixed to the place, not appearing to be troubled about the rain or to be tired of hearing. I had the pleasure to see that many of them went with us to the place where the meeting was to be held at eight o'clock. Some went home first to fetch their friends or relatives or children. The Lord accompanied the word with His grace, and it was clearly seen that the word went to the hearts of the hearers.

"At another place also the Lord caused me great joy. I preached usually at the chapel to several hundred people, and at the same time several other brethren went to the sea to baptize pardoned sinners; when they returned and the service was ended another one requested to be baptized. Lord, smile upon thy weak servant and bless thy own work!

"In Bornholm the cause of the Lord makes some progress. Our brethren are not dismayed, although some of them are still persecuted. The sister from the parish of Olsker, in Bornholm, who was awakened last winter and baptized the 27th August, of whom I wrote to you in my last, has since that time been greatly ill-treated by her husband. He took all her books from her some time ago. The clergyman in that parish is a very liberal man, and has often taken this woman under his protection. One day when he came to the farm and understood that the man had taken his wife's books he said, 'Hans Hansen, you must immediately give your wife her Bible; no man has a right to take the Bible away from his wife.' The man gave her the Bible, but was greatly enraged. For some time he went and meditated upon new means to torment her. One Saturday evening he came to her and asked her what she would prefer, either to die, or renounce her faith and go with him to church and receive the sacrament the next day. She was resolved, (the Lord strengthened her,) and said that she was prepared rather to die than to forsake her Saviour. He said then to her that she might think over the

matter, for in the night he would come to kill her. This sister reports thus—'I was strengthened of God and was firmly resolved to die. I remained up all the night, expecting that every hour would be the last for me. As I knew the cruelty of my husband and his implacable hatred towards Christianity, I had no thought that I should see the next morning. My thoughts were all towards heaven, and I rejoiced at the thought, 'To-morrow thou shalt be with Christ.' I prayed that the Lord would strengthen me to be faithful towards Christ, and to love my enemies.' The night passed and the morning dawned, but her husband did not come. At church time he went to church to the ordinance of the Lord's supper; what has passed since that time is not known to me.

"Br. Morten Khur, from Bornholm, who is one of the brethren who took tracts with him on his voyage in order to labor among seamen, has now returned from Iceland. He has been on three vessels and distributed tracts, and in Iceland where he was he has done the same. Br. Peter Lassen, who went as sailor to Germany, has distributed a number of German tracts in the Prussian harbors.

"During the 3d quarter of 1859 I have preached 25 times, made about 54 house visits, baptized 1, visited about 518 vessels, distributed 18 Bibles and 89 New Testaments, 80 religious pamphlets and 1,200 tracts."

P. E. RYDING.

Sir Emerson Tennent's Ceylon.

Such is the heading of an article in the *Edinburgh*, reviewing a new English work on Ceylon. The reviewer pronounces it the 'most copious, interesting and complete monograph which exists in our language on any of the possessions of the British Crown.' The whole criticism is unqualified praise, and there is much new and interesting matter in the extracts.

The island of Ceylon is one of the oldest kingdoms of the earth, inhabited by races whose origin is lost in antiquity; traces of demon worship of fattened serpents still linger among the superstition of the people; and the lofty pinnacle called 'Adam's peak' which

has served for ages as a landmark to navigators of the Eastern seas, is still said to bear the footprints of the first created man. Profound researches have discovered that the chronicles of the island extend in an unbroken series of twenty-three centuries. The arts of agriculture were imported into Ceylon by the Bengal conquerors five centuries before Christ, and civilization in the first years of the Christian era. It was irrigated by artificial lakes and tanks, one of which was forty miles in circumference—and countless excavations, embankments, and other marks of a great and powerful people, now surprise the traveler in the depths of forests. Two thousand years ago the Buddhist faith was introduced into Ceylon, which soon became one of its chief seats; the mystical Botree, which still flourishes in the precincts of Anarajapoor, detached from the identical tree under which Buddah reclined when he received his initiation in Urnwela, has already completed its second millennium. Ceylon has been ruled successively by the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the English.

Sir Emerson is of the opinion that Galle, a part of Ceylon, which became the mart of Portugal and Holland, and is now one of the principal rendezvous of British steamers, was the Tarshish to which the Phœnician mariners and the fleets of Solomon resorted to bring back the gold of Ophir. Ophir, being now supposed to be Malacca, 'Gold' could have been shipped at Galle from the vessels which brought it from Ophir. "Silver spread into plates," which is particularized by Jeremiah as an export of Tarshish, is one of the substances on which the sacred books of the Singhalese are even now inscribed; ivory is found in Ceylon, and must have been both abundant and full grown there before the discovery of gunpowder led to the wanton destruction of elephants; *apes* are indigenous to the island, and pea-fowl are found there in numbers. It is very remarkable, too, that the terms by which these articles are designated in the Hebrew Scriptures, are identical with the Tamil names, by which some of them are called in Ceylon to the present day; thus, *tukeum*, which is rendered "peacocks," in our version, may be re-

cognized in *tokei*, the modern name for these birds: *Rapi*, (apes), is the same in both languages, and the Sanscrit *ibha* (ivory) is identical with the Tamil *ibam*.

The relationship of the Singhalese and Chinese is curiously corroborated in the fact that no less than twenty-four Chinese writers are known to have written upon Ceylon. The Chinese topographers call the island by a perversion of the Singhalese name, 'Kingdom of Lions,' and also by another name meaning 'the island of gems,' for which Ceylon has always been celebrated. It was there they bought topazes of four distinct tints, described in inimitable Chinese imagery, as 'those the color of wine—the delicate tint of young goslings—the deep amber like beeswax, and the pale tinge resembling the opening bud of the pine;' and it was there a Chinese monarch purchased for an inconceivable price the biggest and brightest ruby the world ever beheld; for a man could not hold it in the palm of his hand, and it emitted light in the darkest night.

The Coolie Trade.

Over fifty thousand coolies had been shipped for Cuba alone in the past eight years from China. According to correct sources the following is a list of the vessels which brought Asiatic colonists to the island of Cuba, from the first importation in 1847 to the 16th of September, 1859, showing the points from whence they were taken, the length of each passage made, number shipped, and the mortality up to the moment of landing. The following is a summary:

AVERAGE OF VESSELS AND EMIGRANTS.

Years.	No. of		Chinese.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Shipped.	Landed.	Died	
1847,	2	879	612	571	41	
1853,	15	8,349	5,150	4,307	843	
1854,	4	2,375	1,750	1,711	39	
1855,	6	6,544	3,131	2,985	145	
1856,	15	10,567	6,152	4,968	1,184	
1857,	28	18,310	10,116	8,547	1,509	
1858,	33	32,800	16,413	13,385	3,029	
1859,	13	10,283	6,799	6,027	772	
Total,	116	90,216	50,123	42,501	7,622	

The above footing, representing the total number shipped, does not include a cargo of 757 landed in Cuba lately, so that the total should be increased to

50,880; and 220 more should be added to the mortality. The total number of deaths, therefore, during the period named, was 7,842. This is a fearful record, and affords sufficient evidence of the inhumanity of the traffic. This does not show the full extent of this deplorable trade. Thousands have been lost between China and foreign ports, whose departure was not recorded.

In the year 1856, the per centage of loss, according to the above table, was 19.24 per cent., (nearly one in five); in 1857, 15.50 per cent.; in 1858, 18.45 per cent.; in 1859, 11.35 per cent.

This list does not embrace the terrible disaster to the ship *Flora Temple* last summer.

The United States Consuls in and near China, are fully aware of the extent, cruelty, injustice, and criminal character of the coolie trade. In a recent official communication from our Consul at Amoy, to the Department of State, he says:

"Acting under the instructions of his Excellency Mr. Reed, the United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, I have concerted with the local authorities in adopting measures to end, if possible, the so-called 'coolie trade,' especially as regards American vessels, but generally so.

"Since I brought the subject definitely before them by personal interview and correspondence, the local authorities have been acting with an apparent hearty determination. One coolie depot on the mainland, some miles from Amoy, has been broken up, the victims of deception liberated, and a seizure made of one or more coolie collectors. But the most decisive and telling transaction took place on the 6th instant, when a lorch, used as a coolie depot, (report says, employed by a coolie-dealing firm here, F. D. Symo & Co.) and anchored off from Amoy, near the mainland, and out of harbor, was seized, with about one hundred victims on board, and brought to Amoy. Eight of the coolie collectors were also taken. I hear that the coolies have been set at liberty, the vessel confiscated, and, in accordance with Chinese law, four of the collectors have been found guilty of death. These acts of the local authorities are incident upon proclamation issued by his Excel-

lency the Prefect of Amoy, and myself in concerted action."

In view of the barbarities known to have been practised towards the Coolie emigrants, it would seem desirable that Congress should establish a stringent law to prohibit the further operation of the trade so far as our own shipping is concerned. Our marine underwriters should refuse to accept risks on coolie ships, and agree to make void a policy on any ship that shall be employed in the trade. A letter to the Newark (N. J.) *Mercury*, dated Hong Kong, December 14, 1859, alludes to recent transactions in the coolie kidnapping process, and says:

"One hundred and fifty Coolies were liberated on the 8th inst. by the authorities. They were found on board a Macao passage-boat, and were about to be taken to Macao—there to be sold to the Coolie ship. They were from one of the up coast ports, and had been 'contracted' with to labor at Macao. Recently at Whampoa, the slave depots were surrounded by Major Tan, and the entire native slave community were released. At the same place, not long since, fifteen brokers, who had been concerned in stealing natives and selling them into bondage, were captured and beheaded, and their heads exposed on poles—a warning which others will do well to heed. This trade is infamous to a degree, and it is a gratifying fact that the authorities are arousing to the importance of suppressing it."—*Courier & Enquirer*.

It is stated in Chambers' Monthly Magazine that:

M. Kuhlmann is investigating the subject of corrosion, as exemplified by iron and copper, having in view certain geological and industrial considerations. As regards iron, the inquiry has a bearing on the question of weakness in steam-boilers, and M. Kuhlmann intends shortly to lay his conclusions on this particular before the Academy of Sciences in Paris. The experiments made some time ago, to which we called attention to determine the presence of copper and silver in sea-water, have been tested and confirmed by chemists in different parts of the world. An American calculates from his reseat-

ches, that the ocean contains two million tons of silver. How this fact, if it be a fact, bears out the theory that metalliferous deposits are due to the action of water, Herr Bleckerode, of Delf, has examined from another point of view. The vessels of the Dutch Navy are sheathed with yellow-metal, an alloy of copper and zinc manufactured in England, and the consumption in Holland is 300,000 kilogrammes a year. The sheathing lasts commonly for six years, and according to Herr Bleckerode it takes up in that time, from the water of the sea, ninety kilogrammes of silver which might be separated on the remelting of the metal, preparatory to rolling anew into sheets. Add to this calculation the navies of England, France, and the United States, and the amount of silver deposited on the ships' bottoms in six years will be nine tons.

TELEGRAPHIC STORM SIGNALS.—

At the meeting of the Royal Society, London, Admiral Fitz Roy, Director of the Board of Trade, Meteorological Department, communicated some interesting particulars of the fearful storms of October 25th and 26th and November 1st, last year; storms of which the memory is still a sorrow in many an English home. He described them as complete examples of the cyclone or rotary storm, so often encountered in southern latitudes. They began on the coasts of France and Spain about a day before they reached the British shores, whence they traveled whirling onward in a northeasterly direction, announcing their approach by a fall of the barometer over an area extending from the East coast of Ireland to Heligoland. The rotation is demonstrated by comparison of the direction of the wind at different places; here, north-west; there northeast; the circle being completed by the sweep of the currents at intervening places. It was three in the afternoon when the Channel fleet met the shock off Plymouth; at half past five the force of the gale had progressed to Resgate, where it nearly blew over a railway train. On the north-eastern coast there was no fall of the barometer, wherein, as Admiral Fitz Roy shows, there is an additional reason for giving notice of the approach of storms by telegraph; and it is satisfactory to know that the Board of Trade are

making a beginning in the establishment of a system of telegraphic storm signals.

QUENCHING THIRST.—Nearly a hundred years ago, Dr. Lind suggested to Capt. Kennedy that thirst might be quenched by dipping the clothing in salt water and putting it on without wringing. Subsequently, the captain on being cast away, had an opportunity of making the experiment. With great difficulty he succeeded in persuading a part of the men to follow his example, and they all survived, while the four who refused and drank salt water, became delirious and died. Captain K. goes on to say: 'After these operations we uniformly found that the violent drought went off, and the parched tongue was cured in a few minutes after bathing and washing our clothes, while we found ourselves as much refreshed as if we had received some actual nourishment.' The bare possibility of the truth of the statement makes it a humanity for any paper to give it a wide publicity, since there are not many readers in any hundred who may not go to sea and be shipwrecked.

A CARGO of 1200 tons of guano, from McKean's Island, was brought into New London by the ship *White Swallow* on the 30th ult.—the first importation from the Phoenix Guano Islands, discovered by C. A. Williams of New London a year ago. These islands lie in 170 West longitude $3\frac{1}{2}$ south latitude, 2000 miles from the Hawaiian group. Mr. Williams took possession of them according to the law of 1856, and has since received a full title from the government.

The islands are seven in number, and rich in guano deposits. Mr Williams is a member of the firm of C. A. Williams & Co. Honolulu, and Williams & Haven, New London. The Phoenix Guano Company was organized at New London, to work the guano beds, (which will prove a mine of wealth to the lucky owner,) who has thirty or forty men permanently located there. Alfred Goddard is the squatter sovereign "governor" of the territory. When the 'White Swallow' left, the *Aspasia* of Mystic, and *Bowditch* of New London were loading at McKean's Island, the only one worked at present.

Marine Losses for May, 1860.

STEAMERS.	Hail From.	Disaster.	Tonnage.	Vessel & Freight.	Cargo.	Totals.
Orb.....	Pittsburg.....	Sank above Memphis,	--	\$15,000	6,000	\$21,000
Silver Star.....	-----	Burned,	--	1,000	-----	15,000
Prairie Star.....	Ogdensburg.....	Sank on Lakes,	352	12,500	10,000	22,500
R. F. Sess.....	-----	Sank below Memphis,	-----	20,000	45,000	65,000
Tennessee Belle.....	-----	Burned near Paducah, Ky.	--	8,000	-----	8,000
Total..... 5			352	\$70,500	61,000	\$131,500
SHIPS.						
Switzerland.....	New York.....	Burned in the Bay,	1139	70,000	\$75,000	145,000
Robert Kelly.....	do.....	Missing,	1131	75,000	150,000	225,000
Gosport.....	do.....	At Holyhead, been in col,	--	3,000	-----	3,000
Texas.....	do.....	At New York, in distress,	420	9,000	1,500	10,500
Cariboca.....	Philadelphia.....	At Norfolk, dismantled,	660	4,000	-----	4,000
Roger Stuart.....	Brunswick.....	Foundered at sea,	1062	57,500	195,700	253,200
Phoenix.....	New York.....	Burned at Melbourne,	1266	98,000	100,000	198,000
Esther May.....	Boston.....	Lost at Yang Tze Cape,	499	15,000	5,000	20,000
Neptune.....	do.....	Lost on Burrow of Ballit'g,	1032	70,000	80,000	150,000
Luna, [Brem.].....	Bre.....	On Matcheungo Shoal,	623	20,000	2,000	22,000
Vanguard.....	New York.....	Ashore on Blackwater B'k,	1196	13,000	30,000	43,000
Cicero.....	Bos.....	Lost on Bahamas,	996	60,000	30,000	90,000
Sea Ranger.....	do.....	Abandoned off Cape Horn,	600	30,000	100,000	130,000
Old England (Br.).....	Dublin.....	Abandoned at sea,	470	12,000	7,000	19,000
Black Sea.....	New York.....	At Sydney in distress,	791	11,000	3,000	14,000
Gariand (Br.).....	Quebec.....	On the rocks at Hull,	961	30,000	-----	30,000
Fiery Cross (Br.).....	Glasgow.....	Lost on the passage,	686	35,000	100,000	135,000
Leicester [Br.].....	Liverpool.....	Lost at Rhoscolyn,	744	30,000	93,000	123,000
Total..... 18			14,336	\$640,500	\$972,200	\$1,612,700
BARKS.						
Virginian.....	Richmond.....	At Norfolk, disms'd and leaky	309	\$2,500	-----	2,500
Henry Warren.....	Bath.....	Lost off Cross of Father,	362	8,000	5,000	13,000
Ocean Home.....	New York.....	At New York, in distress,	417	2,000	-----	2,000
United States.....	Westport [Ms.].....	Abandoned at sea,	217	12,000	22,000	34,000
Tyler [Br.].....	Liverpool.....	Struck stag rocks and fond'd.	334	7,000	25,000	32,000
Harriet Spaulding.....	Rockland.....	Ashore at Bahamas,	301	1,000	-----	1,000
Cavalier.....	N. Bedford.....	Wrecked on Mauritius,	295	34,000	2,000	36,000
Lady Bruce (Br.).....	Grangemouth.....	Foundered at sea,	538	14,000	8,000	22,000
A & J. Fulton.....	Falmouth.....	Put back to Greenock,	605	5,000	1,000	6,000
Condor (Brem.).....	Bremen.....	Struck a rock and sank,	303	14,000	-----	14,000
Friendship.....	San Francisco.....	Lost N. of Cape Blanco,	--	6,000	8,000	14,000
Total..... 11			3,691	\$105,500	\$71,000	\$176,500
BRIGS.						
Globe.....	Philadelphia.....	At Bermuda, condemned,	208	5,000	-----	5,000
Alfred Exham.....	do.....	Abandoned at sea,	244	6,000	1,200	7,200
Albion.....	Bremen.....	Wrecked on Molasses Reef,	207	12,000	-----	12,000
Gilmore Meredith.....	Baltimore.....	At Norfolk, in distress,	350	1,000	1,500	2,500
Emerald Isle (Br.).....	Disby (N.S.).....	Wrecked leaving port,	119	7,000	11,000	18,000
George Downes.....	Chas.....	At New York, in distress,	194	--	1,600	1,600
Montserrat.....	Wilmington (N. C.).....	At Wilmington, in distress,	180	1,000	1,000	2,000
Matrona.....	Sunderland.....	Abandoned at sea,	260	9,000	21,000	30,000
Betsy Ames.....	Bath [Me.].....	Ashore on Orange Keys,	180	2,500	10,000	12,500
L. Lucia (Br.).....	Liverpool [N.S.].....	Wrecked on Gt. Bahama,	--	6,000	7,000	13,000
Emm. Edgar.....	Charleston [S C].....	At Charleston, in distress,	196	1,000	2,000	3,000
Elizabeth.....	Camden.....	Returned dismantled,	198	2,000	-----	2,000
Total..... 12			2,327	52,500	56,200	\$108,700
SCHOONERS.						
Sprightling Sea.....	Dennis (Ms.).....	At Norfolk, leaky,	124	\$1,500	2,000	3,500
Eliza Mathews.....	Vienna [Md.].....	Sank by collision,	91	3,000	10,000	13,000
Richard.....	Provincetown.....	Lost on Nevis Island,	100	7,000	2,500	9,500
Roseneath.....	Boston.....	Abandoned at sea,	290	6,000	-----	6,000
Mary D. Lane.....	New York.....	At Beaufort, in distress,	398	1,000	800	1,800
H. M. Jenkins.....	Bangor.....	Abandoned at sea,	144	2,000	1,500	3,500
Adeliza.....	Augusta.....	Abandoned at sea,	113	4,000	-----	4,000
Wave.....	New York.....	Lost on Watch Sprage Shoal,	85	1,500	800	2,300
Anna Smith.....	Wilmington [Dl.].....	At Norfolk, in distress,	200	1,000	-----	1,000
Chas. Smith.....	do [N. C.].....	Put back in distress,	398	5,000	-----	5,000
Champion.....	Oxford.....	Lost at Hatteras Inlet,	114	4,000	-----	4,000
Niagara.....	Brookhaven.....	On Mt. Misery Shoal,	130	2,000	700	2,700
Catherine A. Johnson.....	Toms River.....	Lost on Cape Hatteras,	82	2,500	500	3,000
Eliza Crowell.....	Elizabeth City.....	Ashore at Cape Hatteras,	120	4,000	-----	4,000
Republican.....	Huron [O.].....	Lost on Ellbow Cay,	334	6,000	60,000	66,000
Jane N. Baker.....	Philadelphia.....	Ground on a ledge and filled.	239	1,000	-----	1,000
E. Flower.....	Portland [Ot.].....	Ashore, South Squan Inlet,	137	3,000	-----	3,000
Brazil.....	Augusta.....	do.....	116	3,000	-----	3,000
Token.....	St. George.....	Abandoned at sea,	128	2,000	-----	2,000
A. K. McKenzie.....	Addison.....	Lost on Kay Aronas,	173	5,000	3,000	8,000
David J. Bower.....	New York.....	Sank by collision,	230	8,000	1,300	9,300
John Warren.....	do.....	At Charleston, in distress,	140	1,500	-----	1,500
Pleasant Bay.....	Beverly.....	Missing,	90	3,300	-----	3,300
Total..... 23			4,280	\$77,300	\$83,100	\$160,400
Total.....			24,886	\$946,300	\$1,243,500	\$2,189,800

Marine Disasters on the Lakes.

The annual statement of the Marine Disasters on the Lakes for the year 1859, shows the total loss by steam and sail vessels, to be \$1,020,100 an increase upon the losses of 1858 of \$287,-868. Total loss of life in 1859 105, being a decrease of 18 from the previous year.

How we Came by our Fine Rice.

A member of the Ohio Legislature, in a recent speech, said: "When the great Jefferson was our Ambassador at Paris he made a tedious journey over the Alps to examine into the rice culture of Sardinia, and learn to what was attributable the superiority of the Italian over the American rice, and finding it to consist in the quality of the seed, and learning also that the government, for that very reason, prohibited the exportation of rough rice, he filled every pocket of his coat, breeches, and waistcoat with the precious grain, which he brought home for the benefit of the South Carolina rice planters. And now our rice is better than any in the world."

The Planets for July.

MERCURY is a little north of Venus, on the evening of the 1st, and is close to the moon on the morning of the 20th.

VENUS still remains the brightest object in the Heavens, but is rapidly moving away from sight during the evenings, and at the latter part of the month, it changes from the evening to the morning star.

MARS arrives in opposition to the sun on the 17th, and is at its brightest period; but on account of its low altitude, is not favorably situated for observation; it is visible nearly all night, rising on the 15th about 9 o'clock.

JUPITER is now invisible to the naked eye, setting shortly after the sun, and in the same part of the heavens.

SATURN is also situated too near the sun to be visible to the naked eye.

J. H. B.

Receipts for May, 1860.

MAINE.	
Augusta, South Church,	\$18 72
Bangor, First Congregational Church,	21 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Nashua, Pearl street Church (add),	2 65
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston Old South S. School, S. Library,	10 00
A Friend,	25 00
Charlestown, T. Doan, Labrador Mission,	10 00
Deerfield, Orthodox Ch., S. Library,	11 23
Enfield, Benevolent Socy.,	80 00
Franklin, Cong. Church, const. Erastus E. Baker, L. M.,	29 77
Foxboro, Cong. Church, const. Mrs. Caroline Grover, Miss Abby T. Dean and Daniel Carpenter, L. M.,	88 69
Greenfield, Rev. P. C. Heady, Rev. George L. Hovey, L. M., previous contributions,	35
Hamilton, D. Harris,	11 83
Lawrence, Lawrence street Church,	32 40
Lenox, Congregational Church,	
Lowell, First Congregational Church,	
Young Men's Bible Class, S. Library,	10 00
Manchester, Orthodox Cong. Church,	30 73
Mansfield, Congregational Church,	7 00
Medway Village, Eliza F. Richardson,	3 00
Rev. C. Kimball, S. Library,	5 00
Rev. D. Sanford and others, S. Library,	5 00
Mrs. Sally Perry, S. Library,	10 00
Middleboro, Sunday School, S. Library,	10 00
North Bridgewater, Ladies Char. Association, Porter Evan. Ch., const. Mrs. Harmony Packard and Mrs. Anna Ford, L. M.	55 00
North Amherst, Cong. Ch., \$10 from Sunday School, S. Library,	30 60
Orange, Sunday School, S. Library,	18 04
Pittsfield, The Busy Bee, Dr. Todd's Church,	50 00
Mrs. Russell Todd,	2 00
Phillipston, Congregational Church,	10 60
Rockport, Congregational Church,	15 00
South Deerfield, First Ch., const. Sedgewick Cooley, L. M.,	20 41
Shelburn, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Association,	16 86
Templeton, Trin. Church,	20 00
West Medway, Cong. Church, \$2 50 S. Library, const. George Blake, L. M.,	41 00
West Amesbury, Congregational Church,	41 16
A Friend,	5 00
CONNECTICUT.	
Darbury, Dea. E. T. Hoyt,	5 00
Guilford, Mrs. Sarah Griffing, 93 years of age,	100 00
Hartford, Theological Student,	2 00
Milford, Mrs. Abigail Marshall, L. M.,	20 00
Madison, Ladies Union Sewing Society, const. Lucy B. Todd and M. B. Willard, L. M.,	40 00
New Britain, First Congregational Church,	25 52
Rocky Hill, Sunday School,	12 00
NEW YORK.	
Brooklyn, Plymouth Church,	91 24
Catskill, Bethel Flag Society,	55 00
Chester, Presbyterian Church,	32 00
Jamaica, Presbyterian Church,	78 36
New York City, Mrs. Woods Baker,	1 00
Miniature Bethel Church,	5 00
Passengers of steamer Adriatic, first voyage to Havre,	45 07
Port Ewen, Rev. C. L. Van Dyck,	5 00
Pokeepsie, Pre-byterian Church,	35 70
Williamsburg, First Presbyterian Church,	45 00
NEW JERSEY.	
Passaic Bridge, Mrs. John B. Ayerigg,	10 00
Pennington, Pres. Church, const. Aaron S. Laning and Dora Ingham Hall, L. M.,	40 02

THE LIFE BOAT



July 1860. Published by the American Seamen's Friend Society Vol. 3. No. 7.

A Sea Missionary Saved by a Hog.

A few weeks ago, there came into our office, a hardy but weather-beaten sailor, asking for our friendly offices to procure for him a passage to Boston. His story was that he had just come into port on the steamer *Karnak*, together with a number of his shipmates, who had been wrecked on the "Great Guano Key," Bahamas; and having escaped to land, had been sent home from Nassau by the American Consul. And when he stripped up the sleeves of his coat and the legs of his pantaloons, and showed us his limbs all cut, battered and bruised, by the sharp coral rocks on which, he said, he had been dashed ashore by a tremendous wave, we could not doubt his truth, or restrain our sympathies with his sufferings.

And yet, poor but noble fellow! he made no complaint, nor whined about his pains, and perils, and losses, (for he had lost his chest and all his clothing, and stood before us in a scanty suit, furnished by the Consul, and was going home to his wife and four children stripped of all,) but his great

grief was that he must go to the house of his captain, and tell his wife that she was a widow! and then to the friends of a lady passenger, and tell them how she was swallowed up by the greedy sea! This made his heart heavy and sad. But what about the wreck, and the escape?

Our sailor, H. E. Harrison, was the steward of the good ship *Cicero*, 1000 tons burden, which sailed from Boston on the 23rd of April, bound for New-Orleans, with a full cargo and two passengers, a lady and gentleman. All went on well (with the exception of the captain finding fault with his chronometer,) until the 30th of April, when at midnight, sailing swiftly with all sails set, the ship struck on the reef with such violence, that in half an hour she was dashed to pieces. Boys is your chronometer right? Do you know where you are? The boats and houses being all swept away, the masts cut, and the wreck fast breaking up, our sailor, fearful of being crushed by the spars, and seeing that nothing more could be done to save others, plunged into the sea, grasping at a piece of the mast. This he missed, but caught

part of a hatch, and climbed upon it. While the mountain waves were driving him off from the wreck, he perceived something black swimming near. In the thick darkness, at first, he could not discern what it was; but presently a black hog from the ship put his fore feet upon the hatch, squealing most lamentably. After a little the hatch was torn away from them; and now, but for the hog, the poor steward must have been lost; for strange as it may seem, although he had followed the sea for twenty years, he could not swim; but, by laying one hand on the shoulder of his companion, he was enabled to support himself until the hatch was recovered. Finally, after a fearful struggle in the heaving sea, they were pitched ashore by a giant surge; and the sailor knew no more until 8 or 9 o'clock the next morning, (as he judged from the altitude of the sun,) when, scraping the sand from his mouth and eyes, he looked about him and found his faithful friend lying near him; and when he had drawn him forth from a fissure in the coral rock, where his head was covered with sand, great was his joy to find that his deliverer was alive! "How strange, sir," said he, "to be saved by a hog! But God, *in whom I put my trust fifteen years ago*, sent that hog to save my life!"

Yes, dear children, He who sent his *whale* to take up his prophet Jonah and bear him safe to land, and who caused the ravens to feed Elijah, and the dumb ass to rebuke the madness of Balaam, commissioned this black hog to bear up our sinking sea missionary! "Our sea missionary," we say; for Mr. Harrison is one of those pious sailors, to whom our friends in Boston have committed more than a hundred sea-libraries, to be used with prayer and other means of grace, for the sal-

vation of the men of the fore-castle, of which we will tell you more, by and by. But we must bring our story to an end.

Mr. Harrison soon found the only man that lived on the little island, who was a wrecker, who took the hog, and to whom Mr. H. gave the few books of his library which came ashore, and which he saved and carefully dried. Presently they saw the part of the vessel coming ashore, with the two mates and fourteen sailors clinging to it. They had a hard struggle, but landed safely. Afterwards they found the bodies of Capt. Smith and the passenger, Mr. Pauney; but the lady, Mrs. Smith, perished in the sea, and was seen no more. About half the crew met the same sad fate. Mr. Harrison has now gone back to the Key for the bodies which he buried in the sand.

Such, young friends, is another sad tale of the sea, whose waves roll over the bones of myriads of her dead. How hard the lot of these men of the sea, even at the best; and how great their dangers, losses and sufferings! Will you not feel for them, and do what you can to give them the blessed hopes, and comforts, and joys, of the glorious gospel of Christ. Learn from this narrative of an humble sailor, the *safety* of those who trust in the Lord. This poor man cried, and the Lord heard him, and delivered him from all his fears. True, He does not save the *lives* of all who trust in Him. But, as said the dying minister, Mr. Cowles, who, with his wife, perished many years ago on the wreck of the steamer Home, "*The believer in Jesus is always safe!*"

We are happy to present the readers of the Life Boat with a few letters from our Sea Missionaries. They will show

how a pious sailor feels and writes, and also how great good is accomplished by the sea libraries, which our young friends are helping us to launch :

KEY WEST, May 11th, 1860.

Dear Sir :—It is with pleasure that I address these few lines to you, to inform you that, through the mercies and loving kindness of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, we have arrived safe at this place, though we had a very heavy gale of wind on the 28th, 29th and 30th of April; but, having given myself up to the care of my Heavenly Father, through and by the tender mercies of Jesus, I felt no alarm, but safe in knowing that I had my Saviour with me as well as if I was ashore. The crew that I have with me are all strangers to me, as I am afraid they are to the love and happiness there is in Christ Jesus. When we first sailed, I strictly forbid any swearing on board, and for the first week, when opportunity would permit, was urging them to take hold of the Cross, and pray to God, who is a prayer-hearing and prayer-answering God; and told them that I had a very nice library, supplied by the Seamen's Friend Society for their use. They thought it very strange that any one should be so kind to them who did not know them. I told them it was the spirit of Jesus that was in their friends, and what they did for them they did in the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ for their soul's salvation. I gave them some tracts to read; and after they had read them, they brought them back very carefully. I then lent them some of the books from the library that you was kind enough to entrust to my care, and I believe, through the blessing of God, that the reading of those books will have a good effect on them, and bring them to say, as I said myself on the eleventh of last July, in my room in the Sailor's Home, "Lord have mercy on me a miserable sinner!" And He has said, "Those that come unto me I will in nowise cast out." I feel glad to say that I have not heard one oath, or any swearing, since we left New York. But thinking that I had not done all that I ought to do for the many benefits that I had received from God my Saviour, I prayed to God for strength and more of His Holy Spirit

to do my duty; and at 10 A. M., on Sunday, the 6th of May, with the consent of Capt. Bryant, we had prayers in the cabin, where I read the 18th chapter of Luke, and the first sermon in the journey to Heaven, taken from the 18th chapter and 13th verse, "God be merciful to me a sinner!" Then we knelt down, and I offered up praise to God for all the blessings we had received, in being allowed the blessed privilege of praying and knowing that God will hear us and answer us; for Jesus Christ says that if you pray, and believe that you will receive, you shall receive all that you ask the Father in His name. At 4 P. M., I took the Bible and went into the fore-castle, and we had a very interesting prayer-meeting. The crew this night has desired me to thank you and the kind friends that have supplied us with so valuable a library to read. Give my love to Mr. Chaney and all his family, and tell him that I feel that Jesus is with me, and that without the love of Jesus I could do nothing. May God bless you, and keep you in your good work! I feel that I still am gaining strength in the cause of Christ, in always keeping in mind your words, spoken in the Bethel, "*Always read your Bible and don't forget to pray.*" J. H. M.

Library 108.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Captain BARTLETT, Boston.

Agreeably to your request, I will write you a few lines, to inform you that we have (by God's goodness,) arrived at this port all well.

Please accept my grateful acknowledgement for your kindness in putting a library on board my ship, which has been pretty thoroughly perused, fore and aft, with interest, and, I trust, profit. One of my men was a member of the Baptist Church, South Boston, whose influence with Jack has been good. Soon after we left Boston, they commenced holding a prayer meeting in the fore-castle, and continued to have them the rest of the passage, (every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock,) unless something special to prevent; and all appeared to favor it by their attention. About a month before our arrival, my first officer thought he had met with a change of heart, and accepted Christ as

his Saviour; and two of my oldest sailors, and carpenter, became serious and praying men. I have great hope for them and faith that it will be lasting. I praise God for his love and kindness to our ship's company; and may we ever show our gratitude in all our ways through life! May God bless you in your labors of love to seamen, is the earnest prayer of your old friend,
 Ship John Tucker. R. M.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10th.

*Captain BARTLETT.

Dear Sir:—I think that the seaman's libraries will no doubt prove a great blessing to all seamen who may have the privilege of reading those books. In the first place they are such books as will set men to thinking about things of a heavenly nature. I have often, after reading the life of some good man, stopped and wished that I were like him; and I have often been kept from doing a wrong action by the reading of some such book as your library contains. And there is one book in library No. 44 which I think has done me a great deal of good (Arthur Monroe.) It portrays the vice of intemperance and its attendant evils in such terms as will cause any one who reads it to shed tears, and pledge himself to the temperance cause. Sailors that can read are generally very fond of reading, and they are not particular what kind of books they read, so they can pass away the time; and if they have a library on board their ship, they will be sure to read the books; and it may be that the book they take up merely for pastime may prove a lasting benefit to the reader. I have no doubt in my mind but the libraries circulated by the means of your Society will result in the salvation of many poor sailors who otherwise would not have been reached. I have often noticed in my own experience that the mind of a sailor is more susceptible when he is at sea than when he is on shore. When he is at sea, he has time to think of himself as he is, and if he had some good book to read at such time, he might be led to the Saviour, and secure an everlasting salvation through the instrumentality of your good Society.

Yours, in love,

LIBRARY 44.

The following letter will show the influence of pious sailors upon each other. It was written to Mr. G., who went to sea with the library referred to above (No. 44) from the Sailor's Home, Boston:

New York Sailor's Home,
 April 9, 1860.

Dear Brother:

I am under great obligations to you for your kind remembrance of me. Your letter came to hand this afternoon, and I am highly gratified to hear that you have enjoyed yourself so much since we parted, and more so to know that your pleasures have not been sought or found in the society of the wicked. How good (is it not, my dear brother!) that we, after having been tossed about on the ocean, and exposed not only to perils and hardships, but what is still worse, to temptations and trials of many kinds, are permitted, when our voyage is ended, to return for a season from the sea, and among the people, and in the house of God, forget all our past troubles and difficulties, and seek and obtain strength and encouragement to go onward. May God grant us grace to press toward the mark of our high calling in Christ Jesus.

A. L.

The Joy of doing Good.

Yes, there's a joy in doing good,
 The selfish never know,
 A draught so deep, so rich and pure,
 It sets the heart aglow:
 A draught so exquisitely rare,
 It thrills the soul with bliss,
 And lifts it to a heavenlier world,
 Or makes a heaven of this.

American Seamen's Friend Society.

REV. HARMON LOOMIS, } *Cor. Secs.*
 REV. S. B. BISSELL, }
 MR. SAMUEL BROWN, } *Asst. Treas.*
 OFFICES } 80 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
 AND } Bible House, Phil'a, Rev. G. HUGHES.
 ADDRESS } 13 Cornhill, Boston, Rev. S. W. HANKS.

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